# Bombay Gazette.

VOLU[illegible] ] WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH, 1829. [ NUMBER 2,031.


## [illegible]rtisement.

[illegible] BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
*MARINE STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE*
On FRIDAY the 8th May Next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
*The Hon'ble Companys late Brig of War*

**ANTELOPE,**

*WITH HER STORES,*

AS SHE NOW LIES AT HER MOORINGS

A LIST of Articles may be seen and further particulars obtained at the above Office.

Terms of Sale. A Deposit of 10 per Cent is to be immediately paid down, and good Security given by the purchasers for the remainder; the vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time of sale, removed from her present Moorings and taken charge of three days after, and paid for on or before Ten days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

(Signed) G. SIMPSON,
*Marine Storekeeper.*

BOMBAY,
MARINE STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
*29th April* 1829.
*By Order of the Marine Board,*
M. HOUGHTON,
*Secretary.*

## જાહેર • ખબર *

ઝકરવારે• તારીખ• ૮ મી•મે• માસ ના•મહીનાનીઈ ઘડીયાક• ૧૧ ના•મરીન•ઈ શટોર•કીપરની•આજ્ઞાથ્રમાં•નામદાર•સરમા રની•લડાજની•જીરીગા•નામે•સાનટીલોપ• નેનાં•શરવે•શામાંન•શાર્વે•કુવડાં•પીતાંજાં•લં ગારથી•ઉભેલીછે તે•જાહે૨•લીલાઉ•કરીને• વેચશે—જેનાં•શામાંનની•ટીપ•નથા•યોકશા• લીગત•વાર•મરીન• ઈસ્ટોર કીપરની•આ જ્ઞાથ્રમાંથી•જેમિામા•આવશે*

વેચાણની•ખોલી•જે•ખરીદદાર•સેક ઉંટકા• ૧૦ નાખરનીખ•મજામત•પગાર કરવા•નથા• બાકીના•નાણાંની• શારો•જં મ ન• આપવો—વેચાણ• શરિયા•પછી•ફે બારકશ•ખરીદદારના• જોખમમાં•રેહેશે•વ ધડાં•જે•લંગારે•બાંધેલુછે•તાંકાથી ખીશાડવુ નથા•વેચાણથી•દીન• ૩ માં•નાખામાં•લેવુ નથા•નાણા•વેચાણના• દીનથી•દીન• ૧૦ ની•અગાઉ•પગાર• કરવા—નહીતો•અમા મત•૮કા• ૧૦ વુકેલા•રહેશે• સરકાર•દાખ લ•થશે•નથા•ફે•બારકશ• ખરીદદારતે•રહા ખે•પાછુ વેચાશે*

(સહી) જી•શીમપશાંન
મરીન•જ્યારટોર•કીપર
શ્રી•કુમખઈ•જી•મરીન•જ્યારટોર
કીપરની• આજ્ઞા•—તારીખ•
૨૬ મી • આપરેલ • ૧૮૨૯
મરીન•ખ્યોરડનાં•કુર્મથી
ફ્રિ•ગ્રેટન
ફેકરતારી

## BENGAL
## *PROVIDENT SOCIETY.*

PURSUANT to the 20th Regulation, of the above Society, Notice is hereby given, that the First Class will expire on the 31st December 1829, after which date persons residing at Bombay interested therein, are requested to present satisfactory proofs of their existence at the Office of Messrs RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, producing at the same time the Certificate of the Office and legal proof of their identity, to enable them to receive the Dividend which will then [illegible]due. Persons failing to prove their cla[illegible]thin two years from the above date will [illegible]cluded from the benefits of the fund.

(Signed) PALMER & CO.
*Secty's. Bengal Provident Society.*
CALCUTTA,
22nd January, 1829.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissary General's Office until the 18th May for Commissariat Supplies required for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments at Surat for one year. Lists of which and all other information connected with the said supplies may be at any time had on application at the Commissary General's Office at Bombay.

H. HOLLAND,
*2d Asst. Comy. Gen.*
*Surat Division of the Army.*

BOMBAY,
*27th March*, 1829.

## *REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS,*

THESE Salts, the only genuine production of Mr. Thompson's Montpellier Spas at Cheltenham, and which according to the Analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, and Messrs. Brande and Parke, contain all the virtues of the Spa Waters, are to be had at MR. DE GAMA'S, to whom they are consigned direct from Cheltenham.

*Bombay 6th May*, 1829.

## TO BE LET.

A HOUSE Situated at the Mount, called Braganza (lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Sullivan) and has lately undergone a thorough repair, as also a new Portico has been made for the convenience of a Carriage. The Venetians, Doors &c. have been newly Oil painted and the Walls, White Washed and Coloured, and is ready to be entered on immediately being all complete. For Terms apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## *NOTICE.*

W. ROGERS, late Private in the First Bombay European Regiment, and formerly an Apprentice to ALEXANDERSON, Esq. No. 3 Park Lane, Piccadilly, London, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is about to commence business as

***Veterinary Surgeon***

AND

***FARRIER,***

And opened Shop on Monday last the 4th May at BYRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Stables, Bendy Bazar; and trusts that his diligence in executing Orders and moderate rate of Charges, will be satisfactory to those Gentlemen who employ him.

N. B. Horses Dock'd, Nick'd and Bleeding on reasonable Terms.

Horses Shod on an improved principle.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## *TO BE SOLD.*

OR Let, on a Lease of one or more years, that large and commodious new House at Colaba, lately occupied by Captain KEYS of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

Likewise, a large and airy Bungalow pleasantly situated at Trombay, with the premises adjoining.

Particluars may be learned on application to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829

## *TO BE LET.*

AN elegant and spacious MANSION, situated near Sion Hill and lately occupied by the late Col. BELLASSIS. The House is well worthy the attention of a Family requiring an airy and commodious residence. For reference apply to the *Gazette Office.*

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## Advertisement.

THE Trustees and Judgment Creditors of the late Firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, regret the necessity of their thus publicly notifying to the European Gentlemen who are indebted to the said late firm, that in consequence of the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay being temporarily suspended, they will be compelled to send to the Government of this Presidency a list of the Individuals who are so indebted to the said late firm, and the amount of their respective debts, requesting the interference of the Honorable the Government in their behalf.

As many of the Gentleman who are so indebted to the said late firm are fully aware that legal proceedings were on the point of being instituted against them for the recovery of their said debts previous to the functions of the Supreme Court being suspended, and no offers whatever to come to an arrangement having been made by them, the said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm are therefore sorry to announce that they have no alternative (under the present circumstances) but to appeal to the Government for the purpose above stated. But they are anxious before they adopt such a step to give every opportunity to those Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm to come forward and enter into some arrangement for the liquidation of their said debts, as far as their respective circumstances will allow.

The said Trustees and Judgment Creditors of the said late firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company therefore trust that such Gentlemen will come forward and put their said debts into a train for liquidation before the fifteenth day of June next, after which time the names of those who have not done so together with the amount of their respective debts will be immediately after sent to the Government—Bombay, 15th day of April 1829.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
*For self and other Trustees and Judgment Creditors of the late firm of Bhicajee Merjee and Company.*
*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## *A CARD.*

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Caddy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

*Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 6th May*, 1829.

## *TO BE LET.*

A HOUSE at Chowpatty, newly built, and well adapted for a Family. For further particulars enquire of TYABJEE AND CO. Milliners, opposite to Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee and Son's.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## NOTICE.

CHARRINGTON'S BEER of the October brewing now landing from the Ship *Eliza* will be sold in quantities not under 4 Hhds. at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his again finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

**CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,**
H. C. MARINE,
**PRICE RUPEES 5.**

*Bombay 6th May*, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

| | Rs | Qr |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829 | 5 | |
| Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd. | 7 | 4 |
| Articles of War | 5 | 4 |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper | 2 | 4 |
| Respondentia Bonds each | 1 | 4 |
| Policies of Insurance do | 1 | 4 |
| Sheet Almanac for 1829 | 1 | 4 |
| Bills of Exchange, per sett | " | 2 |
| Interest Bonds do | " | 2 |
| Bills of Lading do | " | 2 |
| Powers of Attorney, each | " | 2 |

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographied copies of the

**REVISED TARIFF,**

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## *FOR SALE*
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
***Messrs. Patrick Stewart and Co,***

CAPE Madeira at 160 Rs. per Pipe of 110 Gallons.

Sparkling Burgundy in cases of 3 Dozen at 35 Rupees per dozen.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

## Wines for Sale
AT THE
## GODOWNS
OF
***Messrs. Forbes and Co.***

FINE old Sherry from Willm. Morrice, at.....Rs. 27 per doz.
Ditto do. from Mr.
David Rankine..... 20 per do
Ditto do from Gladstone's &co..... 800 per Butt
Do Do..... 400 per Hhd.
London Particular Madeira, imported in 1816..... 30 per doz.
Ditto do imported in 1829, 600 per pipe.
White and Pink Champaigne..... 35 per doz.
Barsac..... 20 per doz.

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829,

## *FOR SALE*
AT THE
## GODOWNS
OF
***Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.***

COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per Butt.....Rs. 650
Ditto Claret per dozen.....Rs. 30
Ditto Port in quarts per do....Rs. 25
Ditto Ditto in pints per do.....Rs. 14
Scott, Longman, Penfold and Co's London Particular Madeira per Pipe.....Rs. 650
Ditto Ditto per Hhd.....Rs. 300
Superior Malmsy in half quarter Casks.....Rs. 100
Cantenac Claret per dozen.....Rs 25
A. and J. Little and Co's London Paticular Teneriffe, per Pipe...Rs. 300
Ditto Ditto, per Hhd.....Rs. 150

*Bombay, 6th May*, 1829.

# Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

*BY AUCTION,*

To-morrow, the 7th Instant.

BENGAL Brown and Black Harness Hides to close an account, Bengal Canvas, Household Furniture and a variety of other articles.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

*BY AUCTION*

To-Morrow the 7th Instant.

A SQUARE PIANOFORTE, by TOMKINSON, English Claret, Zante Currants, Seidlitz Powder, Soda Do, Epsom Salts, Cordial Peppermint and Spirit of Lavender, Hartshorn.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

AN

ARAB PONY

AND A

*CHARIOT.*

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION.*

The Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency.

SPANKER a light bay Persian Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, sound and quiet, a Capital Hunters, road horse and Charger and would make a superb Horse in Harness.....PRICE Rs. 800

A beautiful Arab PONEY 13 hands high, 5 years old, very fleet and capital action, remarkably gentle, sound and free from all vice, has been constantly rode by a Lady..... Rs. 200

An excellent double barrelled GUN by FISHER, best flint locks, selected at the makers by an old Sportsman, nearly new with Case. PRICE Rs. 200

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

A FEW very excellent VIOLINS by the most celebrated Makers and sets of Harp, Guitar and Violin Strings at moderate Prices.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

SUPERIOR white Champaigne from Todd and Bosanquet per dozen Rupees... ..... 40

First growth Burgundy Claret commissioned direct from Bordeaux... 28

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

A FEW BOXES OF

Manilla Cheroots,

Rs. 40 PER 1000,

OLD

*MADEIRA,*

Rs. 10 PER DOZ.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

*A VERY LIGHT*

ENGLISH BUILT,

*BAROUCHE,*

PRICE Rs. 1200.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## TO BE LET.

AN Upper Roomed Bungalow situated on the Mount Road, next to Colonel Leighton's (lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Whish) and is ready to enter upon immediately. For terms Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office in the Fort.

*Bombay, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A SECOND HAND

BENGAL BUILT,

*SHIGRAMPOE,*

In good order, with spare Wheels and Harness,

AND A PAIR OF

FAST TROTTING,

*HORSES,*

PRICE Rs. 950.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

*BAROUCHE,*

With a pair of

*CARRIAGE HORSES,*

That are very steady and a set of English Harness.

PRICE Rs. 1200.

*Meadows Street, 6th May,* 1829.

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*By Public Auction.*

# FRITH

# Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

*AT THEIR ROOMS*

THIS DAY

*Wednesday the 6th Inst.*

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

VIZ.

BROAD Cloths of sorts and Colours, Long Cloths, several Cases of damaged Leather Pantaloons, a number of Bengal Hood Hides to close an account; an Invoice of Ironmongery comprizing, Padlocks, Bolts, Cork Screws &c. &c. a number of Cavalry Sabres, several Tubs of Butter, Mustard, Corks, a variety of Furniture, Wearing Apparel &c. &c. &c.

And at Noon a neat Chariot and pair of Horses, with any other Cattle that may offer.

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# *FOR SALE*

ON COMMISSION.

BY

## FRITH

## Bomanjee and Co.

A Powerful Arab Charger, a Young Arab Horse quiet to ride, and a well broken in Buggy Horse, also a Bengal built Buggy with Patent Axletree They have also the following Books.

VIZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ward's Mexico 2 vols. (with plates) | Rs. | 30 |
| Chronicles of the Canongate (2 series) | | 20 |
| Nollekens and his Times - (2 vols.) | | 20 |
| D'Israelli's Charles 1st - (2 vols.) | | 20 |
| Leigh Hunt's Lord Byron (2 vols.) | | 20 |
| Phillips's South Africa (2 vols.) | | 20 |
| Whims and Oddities (2 series) 1 vol | | 7 |
| Wraxall's Kings of France - 2 vols. | | 15 |
| Voyage of Captain Popanilla 1 vol. | | 7 |
| Notions of the Americans (2 vols.) | | 25 |
| Clubs of London (2 vols.) | | 15 |
| Brigg's Letters on India - (1 vol.) | | 18 |

Swiss Scnery, Italian Do. Views on the Rhine &c., Jamieson's Dictionary of Science and Art, Byron's Works including Don Juan (Cabinet Ed) Bayle's Dictionary (Critical and Biographical), Voltaire's philosophical Dictionary, Antiquarian and Topographical, Cabinet 600 plates, Portfolio Companion to Do. 100 plates, Bingley's Useful Knowledege Hall's Voyages, Cecilia, The Recess, O'Halloran, Pope's Poetical Works, Butlers, Hudibras, Spiritual Quixote, Beauties of Sterne, Burn's Poems, Beauties of Kirke White, Poems of Prior, Diamond Size, Milton Do., Gay, Littelton and Hammond Do., Byron's Select Poems, Do. Pope's Works Do., Cowper's Do., Horward's Beauties of Literature Do., Paul and Virginia, Scott's Poetical works, Blair's Sermons, Cook's Dramatic Criticism, Literary Coronal, Selections from the French Anas, Thornton's Indian Calculator.

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## FRITH

## Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received per *Eliza* as under.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Magic Lanthorn with Microscope attached, | Rs. | 250 |
| A Ditto without Microscope | | 150 |
| A Portable Diorama. | | 75 |

AND

The following Books viz. Darvill on Race Horses, Holt's Laws of Shipping, Art of Tying the Cravat, Johnson's Dictionary, House wifes Manual, Cook's oracle, Marryat's Signals, Navy and Army List bound together, the "Annual Register" from 1801 to 1827 quite new, handsomely half bound, 375 Rs.

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# A CARD.

*FOR SALE*

AT

## FRITH

## Bomanjee and Co's.

A Few very handsome printed muslin Dresses with trimmings of the very latest London summer fashions. The above are of a unique description and from one of the first Houses in Town, and are no further made up than to shew their intended effect.

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## FRITH

## Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

A very handsome London built BAROUCHE painted green, picked out black with Drab Lining, imported per *Eliza*.....Rs. 3000

A Roomy BUGGY, received by the same Ship.....Rs. 1100

The above have capital best Brass mounted HARNESS attached.

A very highly finished London built PHÆTON Rs. 2000, with the usual assortment of Carriages.

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## *For Passage to London*

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

*ELIZA A. I.*

OF 350 TONS,

*ADAM DIXON,*

COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, will be dispatched early in June.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 6th May,* 1829.

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# *FOR LONDON*

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 28TH INST.

THE SHIP

## PROTECTOR,

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

*DANIEL BRAGG, MASTER,*

FOR Passage apply to the MASTER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

*Bombay, 6th May,* 1829.

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## *For Opium Only.*

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

*JAMESINA,*

A. GRANT, COMMANDER.

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and CHINA with all dispatch.

For Freight to either Port, apply to Captain GRANT at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

*Bombay, 6th May,* 1829.

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# *FOR CALCUTTA,*

TOUCHING AT MADRAS.

*THE TEAK SHIP*

# AURORA.

OF 550 TONS

*SAM. OWEN, COMMANDER,*

WILL Sail with all possible dispatch. For Freight or Passage—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO., or Capt. OWEN on the Esplanade.

N. B. This Ship will take Horses.

*Bombay, 6th May,* 1829.

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# INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THAT Petitions to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors have been filed in my Office for and in the name of the persons after mentioned, prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, respectively praying for the benefit of the Act 9th Geo: 4th, Cap. 73, viz.

GEORGE WILLIAM BLACHELY Captain in the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, and

PHILIP JOHN VA[redacted]NT Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Bombay Establishment.

JOHN C[redacted]

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
*4th May,* 1829.

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[redacted] مديونان نادار منجي
ازين جاخبر داده ميشـــود بتمام
علاقه داران كه بعضي ازنادار
مذكورين ديل در دفتر من ثبت
كرديده و مخصوص دفتر دين انها
مشتمل بر تفصيل املاك و اموال
بعضي اشخاص و مديون كدام كس
است و مي تواند تم منتفع شوند
و اينان انهسان و نيز زبان بندي
اسامي و اماكن اشخاص كه بركدام
كس قرض ميدارند

كوورجي كاوسجي

بيزنجي كاوسجي و

برزورجي بهرامجي

جان كا نمبر ١٠ راه نصيل

متصدي بتاريخ ٤ ماه مي سنه ١٨٢٩

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શ્રી·મુંબઇની·નાદાર·દેવાદારની·કોરટી
શરવેને·જેનાનુ·લાગાનુ·વલગાનુ·હોકિ
તેનાંમોનિ·ખબર· હીમાંથી· આપીકિ·વિ
જે·ફેડલ·કહેલા·નાદાર·દેવાદારોને·શ્રી·મુમ
બઇની·જેલમો·બંધુવાછે·તોણાંવોકિ·પીતાનુ
દેલુ·કેટલુછે·તથા·જે·લોકોનુ·દેલુછે·તેની·બો
ના·પીતાનાં·માંગનારાઓનાં
તાની·શરેઙ [redacted] તથા· અરબાબનો· ફ
રાબ·તથા·જે·લોકો· ઉપર·માંગણુછે·તેનુ·
નામ·નીશાન·તથા·રેફેવાનુ·ઠીકાણુ·કિ·શ
રવે·ફમાદદારત· ફમારી· આપીશમો· નો
ધીછે *

ધુંમરજી·કાવશજી*
ખેનંનજી·કાવશજી·તથા·
ખરજોરજી·ખેરામજી*

જંન·કો·
કલારક·

નંમ્રખર· ૧૦ મી· રામપારટ·રો·
તારી ખ· ૪ થી·મેઈ·શને· ૧૮૨૯

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## नादार दणदार

सर्व जे संमद ठेवित असती ल त्यांस ज्याहिर खबर दि ल्हि जाते

ऐसीजे खालिं लिहिलेले ना दार देणेदार मुंबइचे तुरंगांत बं दिवान आहेत यांहि आपणास कर्ज किती व ज्यां लोकांस क र्ज देणे त्यांची नावनिसिचि तपसिल्वार याद व आपल्यास कज देणारे यांस उपयोग हो [redacted] शकेल असि आपली मिळकत व वित्तविषय याचा हिशेब व आपणास लोकांकडून कर्ज येणे त्यां लोकांची नावनिसि व रा ह्याचें ठिकाणाची याद आमचे आफिसांत दिल्हि आहे

कुंवर्जी कावसजी
बेहरन्जी कावसजी
बर्जोर्जी बरामजी

ज्यान का [redacted]

नंबर १० वां राम्पार्ट रोव्

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## INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*
TO ALL CONCERNED.

THAT the Insolvents after mentioned Prisoners in the Jail of Bombay have filed in my Office Schedules of their respective debts, containing the descriptions of the several persons to whom such debts are owing, with an account of all the Estates and Effects &c. which can be made available for the benefit of their Creditors; and also a statement of the names and places of abode of the Persons from whom any debts are owing to them viz.

COONVERJEE AWASJEE.
BEZONJEE AWASJEE and
BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE.

JOHN CAW,
*Clerk.*

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
*4th May*, 1829.

مفلس قرض داران
آنکسانیکه علاقه باین داشته
باشند آنهارا خبر از ینجا داده
میشود که قرض داران مرقومه
ذیل که در قید خانه منذی مقید
هستند آنها درمحکمه کورٹ کمد
مدیون نادارانند عرض میکنند و
درخواست انتفاع از حکم نامه ۹
جارج ۴ باب ۷۳ مینمایند بنابران
عرایض آنها در آفیس من ثبت
گردیده اسامی شان اینست
جارج اولیم بلاچلي کپتان
رجمنٹ ۱۳ نیٹیوا انفینتري طابع منذي
فیلیپ جان ویلیمٹ لفٹنینٹ
رجمنٹ ۱۳ نیٹیوا انفینتري طابع منذي

દીવાલીઆ·દેવાદારો*

જેજે·લોકો· ઉને· લગાતાકોઈ·તેરાધ
લાખીને·ખબર·દીધાથી·આપીઝિજે·કેઠલ
કરેલા·ધણીજોજે· શ્રી·ત્રંબખજી· જેલશી·
બંબવાછે તેણાવો· અરજ· કરેછેજે·અરજ·
૪ થાનાં· ૯ માં· વરશનાં· ૭૩ માં· બા
બખાંની·મદદ·કુમીને·મલે*તેસાટુ·તેણાવો
ની·અરજીઓ·મારી·હાજીશમો·નીમાજછે*
તેહનાં·નાંમની·ટીપ *

અરજ·ઉલીઅમ· બખાયલી· શ્રી·ત્રંબ
ખજી·પાતાની·ગાંમઠી· પેદલખાતાની· ૧૩
મી·રીજમીટનો·કપતાંન *

પ્રોલીપ·જાંન· વેલલેનટ· શ્રી·ત્રંબખજ·
ખાતાંની·ગાંમઠી· પેદલખાતાની· ૧૩ માં·
રીજમીટનો·લપ્ટનેનટ*

જાંન કા·
કલારક·

નંમબર· ૧૦ માં·રાંમપાર્ટ·રો·
તારીખ· ૪ થીમેઈ· ૧૮૨૯

ता ४ में १८२९
नादार देणेदार
जे संमद ठेवित असतील
त्यां सर्वांस ज्याहिर खबर दि
ल्हि जाते ऐसि जे ज्यार्ज ४ था
याचे ९ वें कायद्याचें ७३ वें क
लमाचा उपयोग व्हावा ह्मणून
खालीं लिलिलेले लोक हालि
मुंबइचे तुरंगांत बंदिवान आहे
त त्यांचे तर्फेने व त्यांचे नावा
ने नादार देणेदार यांचे मदति
विषइचे कोर्ट यास अर्ज्या के
ल्या त्या आमचे आफिसांत
आल्या आहेत

ज्यार्ज उइल्यम् ब्राचलि के
पटान् १३ वें रिजिमेन्ट नेटिव्
इन्फ्यान्ची मुंबइ खातें फिलि
प् ज्यान् वेल्यान्ट लेफटेनट १
३ वें रिजिमेन्ट नेटिव् इन्फ्या
न्त्री मुंबइ खातें

ज्यान् का
क्लार्क
नंबर १० वां राम्पार्ट रोव्
ता॥ ४ में १८२९

## Advertisement.

### MOOLNA HUTCHIEM

*ARAB HORSE DEALER,*

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Calcutta and Madras, that he has selected 150 ARAB HORSES of the highest Caste, for Calcutta, amongst which are some Racers, Chargers and Buggy Horses, which will be consigned within two Months to an Arab SYDE YASEEM, at the Stable of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, Livery Stable Keeper in that City and also 60 similar Horses for Madras, within one Month to an Arab HUMZA at the Stable of Mr. ROBERT PAYTOR, Livery Stable Keeper in that City.

*Bombay, 6th May* 1829.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon Brydon, Artillery.
Lt. Col. Sullivan, H. M. 6th Regt.
Ensign J Tait, 19th Regt.
Surgn. John Willie, Canton, Surgeon, Nagpoor.
Capt Duff, 16th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Gibb, Vacr. N. E. D. G.
Capt Allen, H. M. 6th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. E. Frederick, 18th Regt.
Capt. Campbell, Staff.
Surgn. Glen. 1st E. Regt.
Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3rd Cavy.
Capt. G. Lloyd, 7th Regt.
Capt. Brown, Staff.
Lt. Col. Sale, H. M. 4th Dragoons.
Captain Gibson, do.
Major Simcockes, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. B. W. Crockett, 1st Grs.

## SHIPPING REPORT.
## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 4th—The Honorable Company's Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Native Commander from Cutch Mandavie.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1st—Portuguese Brig Eliza, B. J. Botelho, Master to Demaun.

Do The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote J. W. Wilson, Esq. Com. to Malabar Coast.

*SHIPS LOADING.*

ENGLISH.—Clairmont for Clyde; Protector for London; Prince of Orange for London; Fort William for China; Ann for China; Castlereagh for China; Hannah for China; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Golconda for China; Jamesina for China; Cyrene for Siam; Wm. G. Anderson for Calcutta; Oscar for Persian Gulph; ~~Hind~~ for Malay Coast; Samdany for Malay Coast; Hamoody for Malay Coast.

ARAB.—Fazelkarem for Malay Coast, Futty Rahimany for Kamore.

DUTCH.—Grace for Padang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Thomas. Cumbrian, Wm. Glen Anderson, Protector, Elizabeth, Eliza, and Mount Stuart Elphinstone

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Hannah. Almeida, Bannerman, Fort William, Oscar, Charles Forbes, Ann, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Golconda, Glenelg, Cyrene, Clairmont, Caledonia, Samdany, Jamesina, Aurora and Sir Chas. Malcolm.

DUTCH.—Grace.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia,

ARAB.—Futtay Rahimany, Fazilcarim, and Nassery.

H. M. SHIP.—Andromeda

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Clive, Ternate, and Antilope

*DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

BIRTHS.

At Ahmedabad, on the 18th April, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Mussooree, (in the Hills North of Deyrah) on the 10th of April 1829 by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Major J. Low, of the 17th Regt Madras Infantry to Miss Shakespear, 2nd Daughter of the late John Shakespear Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

None.—

## ORIGINAL.

*To the Editor of the Gazette,*

SIR,

In former good old times when humble pedestrians wished to stretch their limbs of an evening, who had neither Horse, Buggy, Dennet, Tandem, Curricle, nor Landaulette, to figure away with on the public drive, they might either walk out at the Church or Apollo Gates, and find easy access to that part of the Esplanade, between those Gates, appropriated to pedestrian promenades. The case is now different should a pedestrian wish to reach the Esplanade, as formerly, by those Gates, he must scramble over the railing, or under it, as no openings are left for entrance. In the one case he may fall & break his neck, and in the other, he *must* stoop so low, that he is in some danger of breaking his back!

I wish, Mr. Editor, you would enquire, to whom the public are indebted for those modern *improvements*? Sure I am, the Surgeons *alone* can benefit by the change. Pray give a hint to the Engineer Department to make openings in the railing as formerly. Tell them that Gates of timber, if wrenched from their hinges by idle Parsee boys, are much easier repaired, than the broken bones of His Majesty's loyal subjects.

Yours
A. PEDESTRIAN.*

THE FORT,
2*d. of May* 1829.

*Nota bene.* The bales of Goozerat Cotton are better provided for than pedestrians!

P.

* Note—Our correspondent will make his entrance to the Esplanade by the *Sally port* which communicates thro' Granleys Raveline,—neither his back nor his neck will be endangered; and he will have the additional advantages of keeping out of the way of being overrun by horses or Carriages. We do not think any enquiry necessary in this Case, in fact as matters now stand with the Medical Service we feel a disinclination to institute any, that might lead to a further curtailment of their emoluments.—ED. GAZ.

## NOTICE.

☞ *The public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Bombay, 6th May 1829.

## Exchange &c.

On London, .....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107. 1. per 0 | 0
Madras, .....at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 100¼ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 219½ B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

## THE GAZETTE.

### BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1829.

Monday being the day appointed for the launch of a new Ship the property of THOMAS CRAWFORD Esq. and HORMASJEE DUNJEE. we proceeded at an early hour to Mazagon Dock Yard, and there beheld a far greater assemblage of both Europeans and Natives, than we ever saw before collected on a like occasion in Bombay. The Company were received at the outer Gate of the Dock Yard by Mr. CRAWFORD, and from thence proceeded to Marquees tastefully decorated with flags—where Chairs and Couches were placed in abundance for the comfort and convenience of the fair portion of the spectators. At about five minutes after 12, the tide then being at its highest, this elegant specimen of Naval Architecture, moved most majestically from her birth, and glided into her destined element, in a style, (even to experienced eyes,) quite surprising. The acclamations that accompanied her descent were quite deafening—The anxiety and interest that was naturally excited, as to her going off safely, were all allayed, and every countenance seemed to brighten with delight. She was Christened by LADY MALCOLM, and on the instant she commenced moving, a Pennant was unfurled on board, which announced to the surrounding multitude her name, "THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM," Her dimensions are as follows.

| | F. | I. |
|---|---|---|
| Extreme Length.... | 160 | 6. |
| Do. Breadth.... | 37 | 3 |

She has not yet been measured for Tonnage, but it is supposed she is nearly 900 Tons Burthen. Soon after this imposing spectacle had been witnessed, the European part of the assembled company, were summoned to partake of a cold collation, which was laid out with great taste in an adjoining Tent, Sir Charles Malcolm proposed with great enthusiam the health of "Mr. Crawford and his partner Hormasjee Dunjee, and success to the new Vessel in all her undertakings." Mr. Crawford in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, and drank the health of Sir Charles and Lady Malcolm. After which Lady Malcolm presented Shawls to the native Builders, which were evidently received with more than ordinary pleasure, as coming from so distinguished a Lady, and one so nearly connected with the Person who now stands at the head of the Bombay Navy.

The figured statements of our cotemporary in support of his reasonings on the Bengal Half Batta affair seem to convey to the Officers on the other side of India, as little conviction as does his reasonings on any question to the public generally. "A Bengal Officer" has addressed a Letter to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru, which appears in that paper of the 14th Ultimo, accompanied by a Letter to the Editor of the Bombay Courier. These letters appear in a subsequent Column of this days paper. The Editor of the Hurkaru gives the following remarks on that letter, and the *able* reasonings of our Brother of the Courier.

"The letter of a BENGAL OFFICER demands some reply we conceive, from the *Bombay Courier*, for it meets him on his strong ground, his assumed facts which turn out to be mistatements. We did not take up this point of the discussion with him because even had his facts been true, they did not touch the real merits of the case, which rest on a broad principle of justice as we have repeatedly shown. It is not a question of what the Officers *can barely live on*, but what they can *justly* claim. The *Courier* may say what he pleases, the task was *not forced* upon him: he was the gratuitous Champion of the bad cause he supports: he attacked a writer in this Paper and sneered at the complaints of the Officers of this army which trenched equally upon their undoubted rights and accustomed comforts."

For our own parts we have often remarked that the Editor of the Courier is always most positive on doubtful questions; doubting *only* on established points. The confused manner of reasoning of our cotemporary, proceeds from his grappling with all subjects, most of which are beyond the limits of his capacity. His reasoning may not unaptly be compared to the reelings of an intoxicated man, crossing and recrossing, sometimes going forward a little, then backward, and at last, after long staggering, tumbling down at the spot, from whence he started. Our brother begins to affect the technicalities of the Schools, "(poor ignorant" he!) and says—"our brother *begs* the *question*." Dulness "*was Pertness once.*" 'Tis no wonder she should occasionally infuse a little of her former spirit into her favorite of this Island

"Great Dulness, mighty Prince our own COURIER"

and we observe these expressions in a flippant Article, regarding the INDO-BRITISH discussion, in which the vagaries of his reasoning are in perfect keeping with the counterfiet phraseology, which he thinks to palm upon the public for good English language.

He says our "positions are not tenable" but takes care not to state what those positions are. He will find us ready to maintain all the positions we have advanced, when fairly attacked. He has never had the honesty to quote in his own paper what we have written on the INDO BRITISH Question; but has endeavoured to blind his readers by his own *pessiflage** unaccompanied by our comments.

We shall no longer consent to make the advancement of our fellow beings a subject for the mere Chopping of logic on. Our Brother is gaining *notoriety* throughout India and we heartily wish him all the joy he deserves for his manner of obtaining *fame*.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

We are gratified to perceive that Artificers are now busily employed, in fitting up the large Northern Room of the New Town Hall for the reception of the Library and Museum of the BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY. The advantages of having new and well aired apartments for the Records of this learned Body must be great; and it is matter of congratulation to the members, and subscribers of this Society, that their Library, manuscripts, and museum will now have suitable accommodation when removed to the apartments in this splendid building, now being fitted up for their reception.

There is much of the genuine character of the man to be found in our cotemporary's last paper.—It is not wonderful that he who evidently clings with desperate pertinacity to whatever he considers may serve his "own interest," should, in his ravings, on discovering he had overreached himself, accuse any or all whom he may *suspect* likely to benefit by his folly of being no better than himself.—Nor is it strange that he, who has been ever ready to hire his columns to the highest bidder should suspect another, of seeking to make a fortune by "lending his pages to the promotion of disaffection." One can see nothing to wonder at here. We observe but the outpouring of spiteful disappointment. We assure our cotemporary that instead of recovering any portion of what his former timidity may have lost him, this raving about "disaffection" is but calculated to raise a spirit that shall cause such a buzzing about his ears as will set him mad outright.

We have recommended no course to the medical profession. We have merely endeavoured to shew the feelings by which we were actuated, and our reasons for not declining to give their complaints insertion in our paper, and this we felt necessary because our cotem-

* Note. Some of our readers may not be aware of the meaning of this expressive word. It signifies "a style of writing, which implies in him who uses it, a mixture of arrogance and presumption of pride and malevolence, which indicates a shallow understanding and a corrupt heart."

porary had refused to publish them. If there is any other course by which the medical profession can obtain relief we have never had the slightest wish to draw them aside from it; but we would not therefore seek to *compel* them to adopt it, by refusing them the means of advancing their interests, that are at our disposal.

Had any doubts remained on the public mind that the Editor of the Courier thought slightingly and unfeelingly on the grievances of the medical profession, his last paper must have disabused them. He recommends each member of the Service to send in separate memorials, thus giving utterance to the Complaints of the whole Body, without actually addressing the Court *in* a body. Our Brother attempts to impugn our Statement,—that the Court of Directors have instructed their Indian Governments not to send home memorials from "whole Bodies" or "numerous classes of their Servants." And, with the boldness of desperateness he pronounces "it *cannot be true*" in the hearing of the Services Civil and Military, and of the Government who *know well* that *it is true. ! ! !*—

He cites instances of memorials having "*been submitted* through the Governments of Bengal and Bombay—the latter being from the Civil Service.

The latter is a case in point. The Civil Service, we understand, did in 1820 memorialize through this Government to the Court, shortly after the accession of the Deccan to this Presidency, complaining that many of the most lucrative situations, in their line of the Service, were filled by Officers of the Army. And what was the result? The military Officers continue to hold high civil appointments, and the answer to the memorial was (as we have good authority for stating) a decided discountenancing of transmission for the future of *such memorials* through the local Governments. The Grievances the Civil Service complained of were acts of the local Goverment. Now we will ask this *sapient* Editor o the Courier whether a knowledge of this circumstance is likely to encourage the Medical Service to memorialize the Court for relief from grievances emanating from itself? An appeal through the press when grounded on justice must, we have ever believed, produce effect from its moral influence upon the minds of all mankind. Attempts to repress such appeals is an acknowledgement of their influence.

The Courier wishes for "ocular proof" of the truth of the existence of this "prohibitory order." This is but another proof of his spite and imbecility. He knows that it would be by a rare chance that *we* could obtain such a document, though the knowledge of there being an order of that kind not being confined to few, might be the means of our becoming acquainted with its existence; but surely *he* the Editor of Courier might have enabled himself to speak *positively* as to its existence o not. We care little whether he believe us or not. We do not believe our Brother when he professes to know any thing about what credit the Medical Service are inclined to give, or withold from us.—

We are aware that we are treading on delicate ground; but are sure every one will perceive that the unfair line of argument our Cotemporary has adopted ha driven us to it. When we referred to rules of the Service he urged against the truth of our assertions memorials; but has been guilty of suppressing, or, (which is scarcely less culpable) not troubling himself to inquire about the results of these Memorials, the which had he done, would have saved us the trouble of writing, our readers of perusing this our defence, and himself the disgrace of this exposure. Our Brother is not more fortunate in what he advances regarding the Press regulations.—A Press regulation is an enactment of the local Government;—and when applying to territories within the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court of Justice, it must be registered in that Court. An arbitrary order of the Government may from physical power have the force of law, but is only legal and binding, should its merits come before any competent Court, if it's enactments be conformable to statute.

The local Government certainly can, in the plenitude of its power, order any European to quit this Island at a short notice; but it is not in virtue of any power the Government is invested with by press regulations.

We certainly have never been favored with any thing in "the shape of a letter from the Chief Secretary" to assist us in forming an opinion as to what subjects may or may not come under it's displeasure.

We begin almost to imagine that this power has latterly very much frightened our Cotemporary. The speech of the Acting Chief Justice, in closing the Supreme Court on the last day of Term has not been permitted space in the Courier.—

We have heard that our Cotemporary waited *personally* on a high Executive authority, and asked whether he might publish the last speech of the Chief Justice?!! That Authority very properly left him to his own Judgment: What does our Brother then do? He tells his readers on Saturday the 25th ult. that "the paramount importance of the news from England has induced us to postpone until Saturday *next* the *republication* from the Gazette of Sir J. P. Grants comments on the Proclamation of Government &c..

Next Saturday, arrives—and no notice is taken of those "Comments" as the Editor of the Courier designates the legal Proceedings of the Court. It is well known that on some previous occasions he was much more fortunate than we were in obtaining the speeches of the Court on this important Question. He published them in his paper & afterwards in the form of pamphlets, and thereby, as he has boasted, served his "interests" to the tune of some Thousands of Rupees. On the present occasion we have superseded him. He can now, were he to publish it, make nothing further by the matter than the filling up a few Columns of his paper.—So as no cash can be got that way, he strives to make something by the omission of it, and would claim credit in a high Quarter for *disinterested* forbearance! But does he think under these circumstances he can hope to obtain it? If he does we venture to assure him he is much mistaken.—Shallow pated, silly man! We really pity him in his shifts! Wretched, may be esteemed, the fate of that cause which depends on him for support! Unless it be conducive to his "own interests" in good substantial Rupees, its merits, will have little effect on him. O tempora! O mores!

# MADRAS.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

APRIL 22*d*, 1829.

*Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.*

At the Rate of Subscription viz

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs... 30 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

*Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 2 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

*Five per Cent.*

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Per*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 21st—Ship Coromandel, Thomas Boyes, from Calcutta, 23d and Sandheads 28th March.

— Do. — Bark Mary Ann, W. Spottiswoode from London 27th Dec.

— 23d —Ship Renown, W. F. Baker, from Bombay 26th March and Mangalore 11th April.

*Passengers by the Ship Coromandel.—For Madras*—Mrs. Hughes and two Children, Mrs. Bower, Miss Kinchant, Capt. Bower in charge of Troops, Major Fides, B. S.; Lieut. Hughes, Mr. Godfrey and 5 Native Servants; *For London*—Mrs. Stacy, and 3 Children, Mrs. Massingham, Miss Stacy, Miss Massingham; Lieut. Colonel Gillman, Captain Speck, Captain Conner, Captain Reiby, Lieut Campbell, Mr Fender, Assistant Surgeon, and 3 Servants, 94 European Troops, 4 Women, 2 Children and 5 Native Camp Followers.

*Passengers by the Renown.*—Mrs. Bax and two Children, and four Servants—Mrs. Groomback, for Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 20th.—Ship Hydrose, Shaick Nabulla for the Southern Ports.

## LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Pandora, Capt. Hon. J. F. Gordon.
H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes.
Ship Clarisse, Capt Rauffois,
Ship Georgian, Captain J. Land.
Ship Renown, Captain W. F. Baker.
Bark Mary Ann, Captain W. Spottiswoode.
Brig Robarts, Captain J. D. Frietas.
Brig Frederica, Captain R. Towell.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

## *DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

### BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 18th Instant the Lady of Brevet Captain Morphett, H. M. 48th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Salem, on the 18th Instant, the Wife of the Reverend H. Crisp, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 21st Instant, Mrs. Greene, the Wife of Assistant Apothecary R. Greene, of the Garrison Hospital of Fort St. George, of a Son.

At Arcot, on Wednesday the 15th Instant, Mrs. M. Morrell, of a Daughter.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 14th Instant, at Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a Daughter Still-born.

### MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 20th Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Roy, Lieut. John Lloyd Jones, 30th Regt N. I. to Mary Adelaide, eldest Daughter of Thomas Jarret, Esq.

### DEATHS.

None.—

# CALCUTTA.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. | APRIL 16, 1829. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 26 0 | Remittable Loan, (Prem.) .... | 25 0 Prem |
| Disct. 1 4 | Old 5 per Cent Loan, Disct. | 1 12 |
| Dis. 0 4 | New ditto Disct ..... | 0 8 |
| 6006 0 | Bank of Bengal Share .... | 5800 0 Dis |

## RATE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY. | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 1 0½ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs | 1 1 a 2.0 |
| Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 | Bombay Rs .... | 98 0 |
| Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 | Madras Rs. | 91 0 a 92 0 |

## BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills ..... | 8 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 0 |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit..... | 7 6 |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE

| BUY. | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 10½ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R .. | 1. 11 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 13.—H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, R. Jump, from Pooree the 10th April.

14. Ship Palambam, D. Nash, from Bombay the 22d February, Alleppe the 8th March, and Madras the 4th April.

15. Ship Abgarris, R. Edwards, from Pondicherry the 5th April, Madras and Masulipatam the 10th ditto.—

*Passenger from Pondicherry.*—A. Monthy, Esq. Secretary to the Danish Government.

### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 10.—Arab Brig Hamon Shaw, Nacoda, for Coringa.

11. Brig Gipsey, John Henderson, for London.

12. Brig Jessey, R. Smith, for Rangoon.

## *DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 14th April, the lady of Aviet Agabeg, Esq. of a Son.

### MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 9th of April, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Henry, B. Brownlow, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Amelia Chester.

### DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th April, Mr. Lucius Rawdon Burke, Register of the Surveyor General's Office; aged 53 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 13th April Mr. Samuel Hopkins, Second Master of the Free School, aged 24 years.

## HALF BATTA.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.*

SIR,—Do me the favor to insert the enclosed letter for the edification of the *Bombay Courier*, the Editor of which has chosen to act so strange and *not* so creditable, a part in the half batta controversy. If his assertions were all true, what would they prove? The Justice of the reduction? No, they would merely prove that the officers of both armies had already too little. If he is desirous of arguing the question at all, let him argue it on its broad principles of justice; and not in his present puddling manner, with reference to the sum we can actually subsist upon. If our late scale of allowances was our *right*, our being able (allowing the fact) to live upon less, forms no argument in favor of the violation of that right; but if it be *not* our right, then the Editor of Courier will perhaps kindly define the rule by which we may in future decide upon the degree of faith to be placed in our compacts with the East India Company.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

SIR,—Having had the pain of seeing in the *Bengal Hurkaru* your badly grounded commentaries on the half batta reductions of this Presidency, I think it due to the Bengal Army to expose your gratuitous errors, and fair towards yourself to address my refutation in this personal form. You assure your readers that in the comparative estimate you have given of the allowances and expenses of the two Presidencies, you have spoken "advisedly" and that you almost venture "to challenge contradiction." I am sorry you have thus deprived yourself of the Plea of ignorance, as (your statement being untrue,) I have no choice left but to accuse you of wilful misrepresentation; and ungracious as one would think the task would be to an Editor of an Indian Paper (supposing it forced upon him) to advocate the reduction of our military allowances, it would be consolatory, at least, to see the measure *fairly* advocated; instead of the Company's defenders acting the part of hired lawyers, and being utterly regardless of the truth of their pleadings. If you think you are benefiting the Bombay Army by arguing in favor of reducing the allowances of their brethren in Bengal you will find yourself greatly mistaken, when you discover (as at some not distant day, you probably will) the Bengal cutting, turned into a precedent for a similar measure in regard to the other armies; and at any rate I think it impossible that the Bombay officers can be pleased at the circumstance, merely because it injures us, without advantaging themselves. Your numerical statements, *so advisedly* made, are almost totally incorrect. Your enumeration of our servants is wrong; your amount of their wages is wrong; and so is your "sum total" of a Lieutenant's allowances on the Bengal establishment. No Lieutenant in this army has, or can have, so few as fifty two rupees worth of servants, and if he be a married man (for which your generosity makes no supposition) he cannot do, in that item of expenditure, upon less than double the above amount. Again, we have no such thing in Bengal as Quarters, or troops in Garrison; and yet you do not, in your well advised estimate say a word about house rent. But a Bengal Lieutenant, it seems, has actually (supposing the truth of your account) a surplus of *seventeen* rupees a month, and of that you seem to think so highly, that you conclude the "*expediency* of reduction to be beyond all question." If you are *merely* the Editor of the *Courier*, I only wish the Proprietors would define your salary by your own rule, and reduce it, whatever it may be, till you had exactly seventeen rupees a month "to spare," as you call it I do not see how you could reasonably object to that practical application of your own high-minded principle. To revert to the main part of your argument; you make not the least allowance for a man with a family, and you conceive, I suppose, that we are allowed either free quarters, or a sufficient house rent, and in both notions you are wrong; nor do I see that you have any title to be told of your misrepesentations in milder terms then those I have adopted; for you "challenge contradiction," you "feel confident in their accuracy," you put them forth "advisedly," and [redacted] are therefore either a blinded tool, or a wilful impostor, for so foolishly, or so deliberately, promulgating misstatements, I do not think it worth while to enter into a tedious numerical statement of necessary expenses, but to show you how great your nescience is in the matter, I may mention that in *our* list of servants, you have (wilfully, of course, for you will not allow me to say ignorantly, to so *advised* a person!) omitted a Bheesty, a Durzee, a Malee, a Mate Bearer, a Bheree walla, and all the female servants of a married man; while you have underrated the wages of several of those inserted in your list; and after all you do not allow one servant above the number that are barely requisite. In truth Sir you are *like* Iago, "a most profane and liberal counseller;" and when you allow about eighty rupees a month, for wine, beer, and mess, I cannot help thinking how anxious you must be to insure a most temperate system of *board* to the Bengal Subaltern; for he could neither taste the *beer* you are so good as to mention, nor even entertain a friend, upon your maximum; not even if his "spare" seventeen rupees were added to it.

The task you have undertaken, you own to be an "invidious" one, but you say it is "forced" upon you in what manner, or by whom, may I venture to ask? for it appears to me that you entered on this particular service as a volunteer, and that you have made yourself something worse than ridiculous by your conduct in the course of it

I am, Sir, your's,
A BENGAL OFFICER.

*Bengal Hurkaru, April 14.*

# English Extracts.

## THE GLASGOW COURIER,—DEC. 30TH.

We, last evening, received New York papers to the 8th curt. They contain the President's Message to Congress.—It is very lengthy and not very interesting. He tells us that the United States are at peace with all the world— that their revenue flourishes beyond their most sanguine expectations. He states that they have concluded a Commercial Treaty with Austria—that the disputed boundary line on the Canadian frontier is to be determined by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands he praises the late Tariff, and complains keenly of the late commercial regulations by this country, which, he asserts are "*incompatible*" with the "positive" treaties existing betwixt the two countries.—Otherwise, the Speech is altogether friendly and pacific.

## CUMBERLAND AND CARLISLE ELECTIONS.

*(From the Carlisle Patriot of Saturday.)*

Sir James Graham has now concluded, or nearly concluded, his canvass for the County of Cumberland; and as there is not the slightest symptom of opposition, the Hon. Baronet will probably attain his seat without any further trouble and expense than those of the nomination—which is expected to take place on the usual spot, near Cockermouth, on Friday the 9th or Monday the 12th of January. Sir James, we are told, has met with a courteous reception from all parties.

In regard to the City Election, the mist in which it was enveloped at the period of our last week's publication begins to clear up—the doubts and fears of the frolic-loving Freemen have given way to cheerful expectation—there is now one candidate in the field, and there may be two, or three—if not more!

Sir William Scott, Bart. of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, issued an address early on Saturday morning expressive of his intention of becoming a candidate; and on Monday afternoon Sir William himself arrived here in a carriage-and-four, The Hon. Bart. however, does not appear to have made any *public* movement till yesterday, when he set out, accompanied by his agent, Mr. Waunop, solicitor, to pay his respects to the Freemen resident in the district around Brampton and Longton; and this day, we are told, he intends to commence his canvass in Carlisle.

Other aspirants for the honour of representing Carlisle are spoken of—but only *spoken of*. It is given out that Mr Aglionby will certainly stand upon the Blue [Whig] Interest, and spend One Thousand Pounds That would not do for him. Colonel Cavendish has also been named, as well as Mr. Lawson, and also Mr. James.

The lapse of a week or ten days will probably clear up what now is a matter of doubt. The game, at any rate, is begun, and as there are many virtues in a Long Purse, and Sir William Scott is bent upon being in Parliament, it will be no easy thing to beat so formidable a player.

☞ *See Second Sheet.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH, 1829.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

Royal Waggon Train—Captain E. F. Head, from 98th Foot, to be Major by purchase, vice D'Arley, who retires.

14th Foot—Lieutenant C. Cameron, from 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Collins, who exchanges.

6th—Second Lieutenant J. Ottey, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be ensign, vice Johnson, superseded.

36th—Ensign W. G. Eyre to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Thompson, who retires: H. Kepple, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eyre.

47th—Ensign William Alcock, from 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wily, who retires.

55th—Lieut. Robert Cochrane, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Philip Richardson Peck, who exchanges.

56th—Ensign Roger Keating to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Croke, who retires.

57th—Lieut. Archibald Robertson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macdougall, who retires: Ensign William Welbore Harlington Benson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Robertson; William Tranter to be Ensign, by purchase vice Benson.

63d—Lieut. Robert Carr, from half-pay 84th Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice J. Dukes, who retires upon half pay 84th Foot: Assistant-Surgeon T. Daly, from half-pay 2d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Breslin, appointed to 9th Light Dragoons.

67th—Lieut. R. Grant to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cockerill, who retires; C. W. James to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant; C. C. Davie, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James.

82d—Capt. W. Slater, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice H. S. Donnel an, who exchanges.

84th—C. Macartney, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ingram, who retires.

89th—Lieut. T. Collins, from 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron, who exchanges.

98th—Capt. J. Gould, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Head, promoted in the Royal Waggon Train.

Ceylon Regiment—R. Lisle to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ottey, appointed to 6th Foot.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Capt. P. Elliot, from the Retired List, to be Capt with temporary rank, vice Bouello, deceased.

GARRISONS.—Capt. R. Kelly, of 60th Foot, to be Fort Major at Dartmouth, vice Debbeig, deceased.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. R. Sugden, from 13th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. of Infantry, by purchase.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Forfar.—

John Kinloch, Esq. to be Deputy Lieut.

Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia—

Robert Rolland, Esq. to be Capt.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON 21ST DEC.

The spirit of Ministerial economy is not confined exclusively to the army, but, as we have already stated, pervades every department under Government with the most unsparing determination. Acting upon this principle, Sir George Murray has instituted the strictest inquiry into the Colonial Office; and much present saving, as well as future benefit to the public, is likely to result from his reforming inquisition.

The first division of Portuguese Refugees, consisting of troops of the line, embarked at Plymouth on Tuesday. The second division, consisting of volunteers and civilians, is to embark as soon as transports are ready to receive them. The Mayor of Plymouth received an answer from the Right Hon. Mr. Peel, stating that Government were inclined to afford the Portuguese an asylum, but that it must be under the condition of their residing in fixed places and districts. The Portuguese prefer leaving the country altogether.

It appears from a letter lately arrived from St. Thomas's, that suspicion had fixed upon Messrs. C——and Co., one of the largest American houses, as concerned in the piratical vessel Las Damas Argentinas, the crew of which have lately suffered the punishment of death, for the capture of the British brig Carraboo. Both the partners had absconded, and the Governor had offered a reward of one thousand pieces of eight for the apprehension of either.

It is stated in a letter from Paris, that in consequence of the expence of the expedition to Greece, which is supposed already to amount to fifty million of francs, and the sum required for the completion of the public roads and canals in different parts of France, a new loan of twenty-six millions (four per cent.) of rentes is about to be negociated by the French Government.

Mr. JAMES, who evinced so much diligence in Parliament during the time he represented Carlisle, is said to be the favourite Candidate to supply the present vacancy in that city.

KING'S COURT.—His Majesty held a Court at two o'clock on Monday afternoon at his Palace, at Windsor, which was attended by the usual Officers of State.—His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which a Proclamation was agreed to be issued for the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business, on Thursday the fifth of February next.

His Majesty, we are delighted to hear, continues in excellent health at the Castle at Windsor. His Majesty will to-morrow, for the first time, receive the young Queen of Portugal with all the ceremonies due to a Crowned Head. The Queen will be conveyed to the Castle in a royal carriage, accompanied by her suite; and invitations have been sent to the Marquess de Palmella, the Marquess de Barbeitra, and Viscount de Itabayana, to meet her Majesty.

The Duke of Sussex is on a visit to Mr Coke, at Holkham, in Norfolk.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, witnessed the performance of *Harlequin, Prince by Magic*, at the Theatre du Petit Lazary, at the Argyle Rooms, on Monday morning. The performance was strictly private, and commenced at twelve o'clock; at which hour the Princess and her Royal Mother, attended by the Baroness de Spaedth, the Baroness Lebzow, and Sir John Conroy, arrived. The Princes appeared highly delighted with the extraordinary transitions in this performance, which, for the mechanical skill and ingenuity displayed in the various changes and movements of the figures, so far surpasses all others of the kind.

The remains of the late Earl of Liverpool were removed on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from his Lordship's residence at Coombe Wood, for the purpose of being conveyed for interment to the family vault, in Gloucestershire. The carriage and six of the Duke of Clarence followed the hearse, together with those of the relatives of the deceased. The procession would, it was expected, move as far as Maidenhead on Monday night.

Mr. Baron Hullock and Mr. Baron Vaughan both declined accepting the late vacant seat in the Court of King's Bench.

The Rumour of the removal of Mr. Croker from the Secretaryship of the admiralty has been revived. Mr. Hay the Under secretary for the Colonial Department, is named as his successor.

Our readers will hear with lively satisfaction, that the Lord Mayor has kindly announced his approbation of the grant of Guildhall for a public concert on behalf of the Spanish exiles. We trust that the result will be as beneficial to them, as the offer is creditable to his Lordship and the Corporation of London.

We have authority for stating, that there will be shortly given at the Rooms a grand ball, in support of the spanish and Italian Refugees at present in this kingdom. We have reason to suppose that the ball will take place on New Year's eve; thereby closing the old year in innocent recreation, and ushering in the new by an act of benevolence.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

INSTALLATION OF THE LORD RECTOR.—The installation of Mr. Thomas Campbell, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, took place on Friday se,night, in the presence of a numerous assemblage. After the oath had been administered, Mr. Campbell made a most eloquent address to the students, and said he proposed offering two silver medals to be competed for only by the gown students, for the best exercises in Latin and Greek verse, on subjects that should be speedily announced. He proposed also to give two gold medals, to be competed for only by ungowned students and graduates, and graduates, whether gowned or not; the first gold medal for the best English essay on "The Evils of Intolerance towards those who differ from us in Religion; "the other gold medal to be given for the best English essay on "The Comparative Importance of Scientific and Classical Instruction in the general Education of Mankind."

WINDSOR GRAND DINNER.—On Tuesday, a public dinner was given at the Townhall, to celebrate the event of his Majesty's taking up his abode in the magnificent Castle of his Royal ancestors, after having caused improvements to that ancient edifice which will long perpetuate the era of his Majesty's reign The Mayor of the Borough (R. Telbitt, Esq.) presided, supported by the Earl of Fife, Sirs F. Watson, J. Wyatville, J. Chapman, R. H. Vivian, M. P., &c. &c. The Chairman, when the cloth was removed, in drinking, "The King—God bless him!" announced his having received, through the hands of Sir William Knighton, a donation of one hundred guineas for the poor of Windsor. The evening was spent with the utmost harmony and conviviality.

MR. WELLESLEY AND HIS CHILDREN.—A petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, on Friday, on the part of Mr. Wellesley, praying that his sons might be permitted to reside with their tutor, Mr. Ebden, at a house provided for them in Connaught-place, during the Christmas Holidays. On inquiry, the house in question proved to have been taken by Mr. Wellesley for the accommodation of the boys, so that they were completely under his control. This the Lord Chancellor thought extremely improper. A counter petition was presented from the Misses Long, praying that the boys might be allowed to take up their residence at Seagry House, near Draycot. It was urged that the Misses Long stood *in loco parentis* till guardians were appointed, and that they were the fit persons to appoint a place for the residence of the boys. In this the Court agreed—and it was directed that the boys should be removed to Seagry House, or to some other place out of the control of Mr. Wellesley, until Seagry House shall be prepared for their reception.

THE SCOTS TIMES. DEC. 6

LONDON.

The Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr Peel, Mr Goulburn, Sir G. Murray, Mr Vezey Fitzgerald, Mr Herries, and the President of the Board of Countroul, proceeded to Windsor Castle this day, for the purpose of holding a Council, at which the Recorder will make the report of the convicts at the October Sessions.

*The Recorder's Report.*—The mode in which the Recorder's Report is made to his Majesty is not generally known. Most people, we believe, imagine that the cases, with such remarks as are necessary to explain them, are merely laid before his Majesty. This is not the case. The lists of persons condemned, on whom it is not intended that the law should take effect, is simply read over, and, as a matter of course, approved; but the list of the persons whom it is determined to execute has appended to it not only the opinion of the Judge that condemned them, but the evidence on which he proceeded. When the whole of this has been read over, his Majesty signifies his opinion. If this accord with the opinions of his advisers, as indicated in the list, no discussion takes place; but, if it do not—if the King think that any one of the miserable wretches whose names are in the black list ought to be spared—the question is submitted to the Council; and it is no unusual matter in such a case for his Majesty to find himself in a minority. The reading of documents when the cases are numerous, and the discussion that is sometimes necessary, occupies a great deal of time, and is attended with considerable fatigue. On the last occasion, we believe, it did occupy a great deal of time, and hence the postponement of the consideration of the persons condemned at the October Sessions.

Statements have been made relative to the alleged acceptance of office of Lord Sidmouth. The report is, we have every reason to believe incorrect. The subject which has caused his Lordship to have communication with the head of the Administration is understood merely to have been the appointment of his son-in-law to a Deanery, and not in consequence of overtures for his joining the Ministry. A more probable rumour is, that the Marquis of Salisbury will join the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and that the vacant office of Privy Seal has been tendered to him for his acceptance.—*Morning Paper.*

Two of our cabinet ministers have narrowly escaped the fate of Don Miguel. Mr Secretary Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to town from the council at Windsor, in the carriage of the right hon. secretary. Near Cranford, a gig belonging to Mr Gordon of Windsor, was driven by the groom, who was on the wrong side of the road, against Mr Peel's coach, and one of the shafts of the gig was driven into the chest of one of the leaders; the horse was felled to the ground by the concussion, and the horse and gig were likewise overthrown. The other horses of the carriage became entangled, and slipped down; the post lions were thrown off. The ministers alighted from the carriage, and soon afterwards were overtaken by the carriage of Sir George Murray, in which the ministers came to town.

Mr Peel is the only person, excepting his present Majesty, to whom the freedom of Liverpool has been presented in a gold box.

On Saturday Mr Kean sent a note to the Treasurer of the Covent Garden Company, inclosing the amount of salary paid to him for his acting since the accident at the theatre, requesting that it might be applied to the fund out of which the lower ranks of the Company were remunerated for their services.

*Transmission of Coin.*—Friday afternoon two stage coaches, laden with sovereigns and silver of a new die, left town, escorted by a company of the 3d regiment of foot, for Manchester and Liverpool, where it is intended to be put into circulation.—Several other coach loads of money have been forwarded to Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and various other manufacturing districts.

The Thames Tunnel is now formally renounced, and the Committee have announced their intention of returning the amounts subscribed by individuals since the last resolutions were passed.

Some veins of valuable iron have been lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells. It is said to have been examined by gentlemen in the iron trade, who have come to a determination to work it, and, having water conveyance down the Medway, to ship it there in the return colliers to Newcastle for smelting.

The number of students in the London University already exceeds all anticipation. On Tuesday week the number was 430. It must now be considerable higher, as every day the additions are considerable.

It is understood in the military circles, that Sir Herbert Taylor is about to introduce into the army some new regulation relative to the dress of officers, and which is not only intended to render the prices of regimentals of every corps as nearly as possible alike, but will restrain commanding officers from putting young officers to extra expenses (which so many of them can very ill afford) for *whims* of *their own*. It is also said, that Sir Hebert's attention has been called to the very great expenses incurred in some regiments under the head of "Subscription to *mess fund, band,*" &c., and which, in many instances, fall heavy indeed on young men, but which the dread of being looked upon as grumblers prevents them from complaining of.

*Spanish and Italian Refugees.*—In consequence chiefly of the exertions of the Times, a meeting was on Tuesday held in London in behalf of the Spanish and Italian refugees; the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship stated, that the meeting was held for the pure purposes of charity. The Duke of Wellington had, four years ago, by command of his Majesty, prepared a list of such Spanish and Portuguese refugees as had rendered political or military assistance to the British Government, and those received assistance to the extent of £ 14,000 per annum. No other refugees would be provided for and this appeal was in behalf of those who had been so excluded. His Grace felt it extremely painful to be obliged to draw the line, for he was aware, that where it was drawn, the misery would commence; but he felt that it must be drawn somewhere, for it was impossible to suppose that the recommendations could be indiscriminate. The noble Duke had, however, done enough to evince that he was strongly disposed to give them every assistance in his power, and this was evinced not only by his public conduct, but by many acts of private benevolence. Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, said that in the first instance, nearly 700 refugees were dependant upon the charity of the British public; since then, a number had, through the assistance of the Committee, been enable to place themselves in situations by which they would be able to support themselves. There now remained about 300 refugees wholly dependant upon casual charity; and as Government had distinctly stated that that they could do nothing, it became the duty of the public to fill up the measure of charity, and provide for those unfortunate individuals. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving the first resolution, to this effect—"That the absolutely destitue condition of a large number of the Spanish and Italian refugees, who were driven to seek an asylum in this country, give them a claim to the continued support of the benevolent." Carried with applause. Mr Denman had it from Mr. Brougham, to express his regret that he was unable to attend, but requesting him (Mr. D. to hand in a subcription). He referred to the London University, and said he had been highly gratified by the delivery of a popular lecture, by a professor at that establishment who had recently been on the refugee fund, and who, through the assistance of the Committee, had obtained a chair in the University. Many of the unfortunate persons, in whose favour he was now appealing, were equally talented. Dr. Lushington said it was because they preferred the sacrifice of rank and fortune, and country, and friends, to the sacrifice of honest and conscientious principles, that they were now outcasts from their nati[illegible]

land, and wholly dependent on the bounty of strangers. England it was which fanned and encouraged the flame, which in 1808 so strongly manifested itself in Spin against the tyranny which attempted to place Spaniards under a foreign yoke. England festered and encouraged the rising predilection of the Spaniards for free institutions. The Cortes where convoked under her sanction, and supported by her influence. Could the brave defenders of that free institution be now neglected and suffered to pine in misery, because they ardently defended what we had taught them to value? (Hear.) Mr. Galloway, Mr Home, Sir John Doyle, Mr Alderman Venables, &c. addressed the meeting; after which a handsome subscription (above £2,200) was entered into.

From an account called for by the Finance Committee, it appears that England has paid, so far as can be ascertained, about £5,000,000 altogether, on account of the abolition of the slave trade, and that the Government expenditure on this account, for 1825 and 1826, averaged about £300,000 each year.

Cobbett says, that the Pope lately expressed great surprise that the Catholics of England had not sent him into Parliament.

A new sect of religionists have sprung up at Stockport. They call themselves--Gomerian Druids!! and have already begun to preach publicly.

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*Catholic Emancipation.*—Mr O'Connell, at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, on Tuesday, said, that up to the 26th of October three successive applications had been made by the British Ministry, through the Hanoverian Minister at Rome, for a *Concordatum*, and that the Pope had declined entering into any treaty on the subject until the Catholics of Ireland were emancipated. Mr O'Connell said he was authorised to make this statement. For our part we do not see what we have to do with the Pope in legislating concerning the civil rights of the Catholics of Ireland. A Concordatum, which is in the nature of a treaty between independent States, and consequently revocable by one of them, could afford no security to a Government in legislating for its own subjects. Emancipation ought to be granted, on the supposition that the Pope might do his worst—that he might resort to any steps which his sense of his own interest and the opinion of Europe, Protestant and Catholic, would allow him to take against us.—What is there that the Pope would dare to attempt against the peace of this kingdom? What is there he could succeed in if he dared? It would seem, by these applications to the Pope, as if the Government were endeavouring to pamper up the Papal power into an appearance of that importance which it has ceased in reality to have. It is plain to all observers of the affairs of Ireland, that whatever there is strong and formidable in Catholicism in Ireland, is in the collective body—call it aristocratical or oligarchical—of the priests and bishops in that country, and not in the shadow of a monarchial head at Rome, whom the Catholic ecclesiastics, indeed, may occasionally put forward, as they might do any other pretext for following their inclinations, but whom they never allow to stand in the way of their own wishes and interests. The true intention, indeed, of the Ministers in treating with the Pope, may be not to guard against his power, but to ally themselves to it, and, by appropriating to themselves a portion of his authority, to obtain an influence over the Catholic bishops and clergy. Any project of this kind will fail unless the Catholic clergy themselves are bribed; for they are not likely, on account of any transaction with the Pope to which they are not parties, to surrender any substantial power which they now possess; and if they were bribed, the arrangement would be a matter deservedly suspicious to the friends of the Constitution, who desire to see the Catholics emancipated, but not corrupted. Connected with the Government, the Catholic clergy would be a dangerous accession to the direct influence of the Crown. The Catholic clergy, gentry, and commonality in Ireland, are now all discontented. The way in which the discontent seems to have reached its present height is, that the persons aggrieved by the existing disqualifications have wrought, by their pictures of the dishonour done to the nation and the religion, upon the mass of the people and their priests; and the priests in their turn (not to lose their power or the appearance of power) have exerted themselves to rouse the tardy and lukewarm among the people. The way in which the Government appears to seek to remedy this evil is to win the Pope by negociation—to subject, by his authority, the priests, who are to cajole the gentry and the people. Without emancipation all this would be needless, and with it rather mischievous than otherwise. The evil must be remedied in the same order in which it arose; the Government must cease to compel every active and ambitious spirit among the Catholics to become an agitator, and the whole moving power of the discontent will be at an end, and the clergy and the people will fall back into that state of inactivity from which they were with difficulty raised.—*Globe.*

*A Poacher's Trap.*—Now that spring-guns are illegal, a species of traps is provided. We have received the following communication of an occurence on Sunday week, at Sandridge, near St Alban's, Herts:—A Mr Thomas Kinder, of the former place, a gentlemen not only well known, but highly respected in the county, after being at church on Sunday, walked round his farm, and through a wood belonging to a cousin of his, of the name of Thomas Kinder, of the latter place, brewer, and who is also a magistrate of the county.—He had not proceeded far in the wood, in a very broad part, when he was suddenly precipitated to the bottom of a cavern of about twelve feet, and became immediately enclosed from light and almost air. Being a regular man, and not returning home to his dinner, his family became alarmed, and set out over the farm in search of him. The son taking the lead in his anxiety, met the shepherd, and inquired if he had seen Mr. Kinder. The shepher replied, "Yes, about an hour and half ago, he went across that wood;" pointing to the wood, nearly adjoining the farm. On which the son followed through the wood, when he heard a faint hollo of a person in distress, and, on listening, recognised the voice of his father. He quickened his pace and got nearer to the voice, when he saw something moving on the ground, which turned out to be the flap of the cavern, into which his father had been precipitated. The son soon discovered it was done by the father moving the flap with his farming stick, and thereby permitting his voice to gain the son's ear. The son proceeded for assistance, and got a ladder; and plenty of help being procured, Mr Thomas Kinder of Sandridge was got out exceedingly exhausted, much fatigued, and greatly alarmed. He was taken home to his family, who were all dreadfully distressed in mind from anxiety and suspense. The place turned out to be a trap for poachers and wood stealers, in which they are precipitated, almost without air, until it pleased the keepers to look after "the vermin."

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*Ownership of Land Recovered from the Sea.*—An event has recently occured at Hastings of importance to persons occupying land by the sea. A piece of land on the west of Hastings, situated between the Priory Bridge and White Rock, on which between two and three hundred houses are standing, being occupied by about a thousand inhabitants, has recently been claimed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the occupants have been served with notices of ejectment. This land, within the memory of some of the inhabitants of the town, was sea beach, and was first covered with earth for the purpose of being converted into a cricket ground. Portions of it were afterwards gradually inclosed for yards and wharehouses, cottages, &c. About four years ago, during the rage for speculation, and when land became very valuable, some of the occupiers began to extend their inclosures. This excited a desire in others to become possessed of similiar plots of ground, and a general rush was made, especially among the builders, each seizing what he could get, and inclosing it for the purpose of building. It appears, however, the land forsaken by the sea is not the property of the Crown, but of the owner of the nearest land above high water mark. This has just been decided, and we think correctly so, for supposing that the sea makes any incursions on the adjoining land, the owner must be the loser; he ought therefore to be allowed the benefit of the land from which the sea may happen to retire.—*Kentish Gazette.*

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*Shocking Accident.*—On the 18th ult., at Wiltonmill, the extensive spinning and hosiery manufactory of Messrs Dicksons and Laings, in the immediate vicinity of Hawick, a boy named Ferguson, about 12 years of age, was killed in the following manner:—Through the apartment in which he was employed runs a horizontal spindle or protracted axle, which being impelled by one set of machinery, drives by means of crown-wheels, the machinery in another part of the establishment. During a leisure moment, he was amusing himself by throwing his gloves or mittens up and down the room; while thus engaged, one of them came in contact with the spindle or shafts, (whose revolutions are at the rate of 70 in a minute,) and became attached to, and was whirled round with it. For the purpose of extricating the glove, he among other expedients, most imprudently mounted some boxes, and attempted to disengage it by wafting his apron against the shaft. The consequence was, it also was attached, and in an instant the poor boy was caught up and whirled round and round in the same manner. His cries soon drew around him a number of the workmen, who rushed to his rescue. The water was instantly turned off, but before the machinery could be stopt, the situation of the hapless child rendered all aid unavailing. From the smallness of the space between the shaft and the roof of the apartment, and the velocity at which it was going, he was found to be literally broken to pieces. All his limbs hung fractured,—the bone of one of his legs protruding through the skin, and his body was otherwise so mangled, that, though life was not extinct when he was delivered, two respirations and a convulsive shiver terminated his existence. It is but justice to all parties to add, that at the manufactory, every precaution is used for the prevention of accidents; and that, in this instance, no blame is attachable to any one,—the boy's premature death being simply the consequence of a thoughtless frolic.

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We are enabled to asure are readers, that the Duke of Wellington is carrying systematic retrenchment with a vigorous and unsparing hand through every department of the state. His Grace conducts the business of Government as though he were at head quarters in the field, every alteration and movement, however trifling, emandating from his suggestion and orders. Thus the Home, Foreign, and Colonial portfolios are opened and closed at his dictation.—*Sunday Times.*

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Sir Francis Busdett and his large family have left Meurice's Hotel, in Paris, and gone into private lodgings. Lady Burdett has not not been in better health for many years. Sir Francis will return to London before the meeting of Parliament. It is doubtful, however, if Lady Burdett will not pass the winter in the South of France.

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This morning the Company's Quarterly Sale of Tea commenced at the India House. There was a very numerous attendance of the trade. The total quantity declared for sale is not less than eight millions of pounds, which is 200,000 lbs. more than has been announced for sale at any previous declaration. The consumption of teas appears to be rapidly on the increase; it is now calculated at between 31 ond 32 millions of pounds annually: in Great Britain alone the lowest qualities of teas on sale this morning, viz. the Boheas are being disposed of at from 1s 7d to 1s 8½d. per lb., being a shade higher than they fetched at the last quarterly sale

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## THE EDINBURGH ADVR. Dec. 5

### THRONE OF ENGLAND—BRITISH PRINCES.

The *Journal des Debats* of the 25th ult, after alluding to the prolonged indisposition of his Majesty, and the severe attacks which the health of the Duke of Clarence has suffered, makes the following remarks on the future destinies of the country:—

"An infant, nine years old, Alexandrina Victoria, a daughter of the Duke of Kent and a Princess of Saxe Coburg, is destined for the throne of England. The Duke of Clarence, aged 63, the presumptive heir, has no children.

"The reigns of woman have been glorious to England; but it is a legitimate cause of anxiety when we see the crown placed before its time on the brow of an infant heiress, who prepossesses Great Britain; and Europe is attentive to every thing which many affect the political seat of a country placed in the first rank among the preponderant powers. That would be the first time that the infancy of a Princess would raise the question of a Regency. The public law fixes the time at which a Queen shall be of age at eighteen. If a young Princess, called prematurely to the throne, still reserves for Great Britain the afflicting discussion which a royal house rich in Princes and Princesses, seemed to have a long time deferred, the resolutions of 1788 and 1810 will be invoked in support of those which such mournful events would render necessary.—But never, perhaps will the formation of a Regency be presented in so delicate a point of view, nor in more difficult circumstances. Since, in fact, the Prince who is placed by his birth the nearest the throne does not of right give to a minor heir the support of his talents and experience. On which, the Duke of Cumberland, Sussex, or Cambridge, would devolve the destinies of England? The first has become almost a stranger to his country by his marriage and residence in Germany, and seems to have forgotten Great Britain; and the Parliament, a few years ago, did not wish to remember that he had a son, unless be came to reside on the banks of the Thames. Manners more military than political, and constitutional habits lost in a climate hitherto little favourable to their development, would not recommend that Prince to be chosen to so imposing a guardianship. The political education of a Queen is not conferred with the same carelessness as the command of a regiment of hussars.

"The Duke of Sussex has nothing to fear from prejudices of this nature. As English as England itself, he is the lively image of the political manners of his fellow citizens. An oppositionist, for he vots against the Ministers of the Crown, as if he were not born to wear it. As a friend to the Emancipation of the Catholics, he has never refused a toast to religious liberty. Popular assemblies, political clubs, Parliamentary minorities, have always found him faithful to his principles.

"The Duke of Cambridge governs Hanover with honour; and the high functions which he exercises there have long rendered him a stranger to the parties which divide England. But he is only the third in order of birth; and if the written law does not irrevocably give the Regency to the presumptive heir, it has not hitherto passed three degrees at once. We do not mention among the candidates for this office, the uncle of the young Princess, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, who was to have share the throne, but who will never pass the threshold of the Chamber of Peers."

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## IRISH PROCEEDINGS—THE CLARE ELECTION.

*(From the New Monthly Magazine for Oct.)*

*(Concluded)*

Mr. O'Connel rose to address the people in reply. It was manifest that he considered a great exertion to be requisite in order to do away the impression which his antagonist had produced. It was clear that he was collecting all his might, to those who were acquainted with the workings of his physiognomy. Mr. O'Connel bore Mr. Fitzgerald no sort of personal aversion, but he determined, in this exigency, to have little mercy on his feelings, and to employ all the power of vituperation of which he was possessed, against him. This was absolutely necessary; for if mere dexterous fencing had been resorted to by Mr. O'Connel, many might have gone away with the opinion that, after all, Mr. Fitzgerald had been thanklessly treated by the Catholic body. It was therefore disagreeably requisite to render him, for the moment, odious. Mr. O'Connel began by awakening the passions of the multitude in an attack on Mr. Fitzgerald's allies. Mr. Gore had lauded him highly. This Mr. Gore is of Cromwellian descent and the people detest the memory of the Protector to this day. There is a tradition (I know not whether it has the least foundation) that the ancestor of this gentleman's family was a nailer by trade in the Puritan army. Mr. O'Connel, without any direct reference to the fact, used a set of metaphors, such as "striking the nail on the head,"—putting a nail into a coffin," which at once recalled the associations which were attached to the name of Mr. Gore; and roars of laughter assailed that gentleman on every side. Mr. Gore has the character of being not only very opulent, but of bearing a regard to his possessions proportioned to their extent. Nothing is so unpopular as prudence in Ireland; and Mr. O'Connel rallied Mr. Gore to such a point upon this head, and that of his supposed origin that the latter completely sunk under the attack. He next proceeded to Mr. Fitzgerald, and having drawn a picture of the late Mr. Perceval, he turned round and asked of the rival candidate, with what face he could call himself their friend, when the first act of his political life was to enlist himself under the banners of "the bloody Perceval." This epithet (whether it be well or ill deserved is not the question) was sent into the hearts of the people with a force of expression, and a furious vehemence of voice, that created a great sensation amongst the crowd, and turned the tide against Mr. Fitzgerald. "This too," said Mr. O'Connel, "is the friend of Peel,—the bloody Perceval, and the candid and manly Mr. Peel,—and he is our friend! and he is every body's friend! This friend of the Catholic was the friend of the bloody Perceval, and is the friend of the candid and manly Mr. Peel?"

It is unnecessary to go through Mr. O'Connel's speech. It was stamped with his powerful characteristics, and galled Mr. Fitzgerald to the core. That gentleman frequently muttered an interrogatory, "Is this fair?" when Mr. O'Connel was using some legitimate sophistication against him. He seemed particularly offended when his adversary said, "I never shed tears in public," which was intended as a mockery of Mr. Fitzgerald's references to his father. It will be thought by some sensitive persons that Mr. O'Connel was not quite warranted in this harsh dealing, but he had no alternative. Mr. Fitzgerald had made a very powerful speech, and the effect was to be got rid of. In such a warfare a man must not pause in the selection of his weapons, and Mr. O'Connel is not the man to hesitate in the use of the rhetorical sabre. Nothing of any peculiar interest occurred after Mr. O'Connel's speech upon the first day. On the second the polling commenced; and on that day, in consequence of an expedient adopted by Mr. Fitzgerald's committee, the parties were nearly equal. A Catholic freeholder cannot in strictness, vote at an election without making a certain declaration upon oath respecting his religious opinions, and obtaining a certificate of his having done so from a magistrate. It is usual for candidates to agree to dispense with the necessity of taking this oath. It was, however, of importance to Mr. Fitzgerald to delay the election; and with that view his committee required that the declaration should be taken. Mr. O'Connel's committee were unprepared for this form, and it was with the utmost difficulty that magistrates could be procured to attend to receive the oath. It was therefore impossible, on the first day, for Mr. O'Connel to bring his forces into the field, and thus the parties appeared nearly equal. To those who did not know the real cause of this circumstance, it appeared ominous, and the O'Connelites looked sufficiently black; but the next day every thing was remedied. The freeholders were sworn *en-masse*. They were brought into a yard inclosed within four walls. Twenty-five were placed against each wall, and they simultaneously repeated the oath. When one batch of swearers had been disposed of, the person who administered the declaration, turned to the adjoining division, and despatched them. Thus he went through the quadrangle and in the course of a few minutes was able to discharge one hundred patriots upon Mr. Fitzgerald. It may be said that an oath ought to be more solemnly administered. In reply it is only necessary to observe, that the declaration in question related principally to "the Pretender," and when "the legislature persevere in compelling the name of God to be thus taken in vain" the ritual becomes appropriately farcical, and the manner of the thing is only adapted to the ludicrous matter upon which it is legally requisite that Heaven should be attested! The oath which is imposed upon a Roman Catholic is a violation of the first precept of the decalogue! This species of machinery having been thus applied to the art of swearing, the effects upon the poll soon became manifest, and Mr. O'Connel ascended to a triumphant majority. It became clear that the landlords had lost all their power, and that their struggles were utterly hopeless. Still they persevered in dragging the few serfs whom they had under their control to the husting, and in protracting the election. It was Mr. Fitzgerald's own wish, I believe, to abandon the contest, when its ultimate issue was already certain; but his friends insisted that the last whom they could command should be polled out. Thus the election was procrastinated. In ordinary cases, the interval between the first and the last day of polling is monotonous and dull; but during the Clare election so many ludicrous and extraordinary incidents were every moment occurring, as to relieve any attentive observer from every influence of ennui. The writer of this article was under the necessity of remaining during the day in the Sheriff's booth, where questions of law were chiefly discussed, but even here there was much matter for entertainment. The Sheriff afforded a perpetual fund of amusement. He sat with his wand of office leaning against his shoulder, and always ready for his grasp. When there was no actual business going forward he still preserved a magisterial dignity of deportment, and with half-closed eye-lids, and throwing back his head, and forming with his chin an obtuse angle with the horizon, reproved any indulgence in illicit mirth which might come to pass amongst the Bar. The gentlemen who were professionally engaged having discovered the chief foible of the Sheriff, which consisted in the most fantastical notions of himself, vied with each other in playing upon this weakness, "I feel

that I address myself to the first man of the country," was the usual exordium with which a legal argument was opened. The Sheriff, instead of perceiving the sneer which involuntarily played round the lips of the mocking sycophant, smiled with an air of Malvolio condescension, and bowed his head. Then came some noise from the adjoining booths, upon which the Sheriff used to start up and exclaim, "I declare I do not think that I am treated with proper respect—verily I'll go forth and quell this tumult—I'll show them I am the first man in the country, and I'll commit [illegible] With that "the first man in coun- [illegible] elevated by his re- [illegible] dignity to himself, [illegible] a riot, but generally [illegible] moured expression of [illegible] s only Mr. O'Connel, [illegible] remonstrated with him, [illegible] of proper respect. He is [illegible] from what I had heard [illegible] me that I was afraid of him. [illegible] Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald if I [illegible] proper respect; for by vir- [illegible] am the first man in the coun- [illegible] se of the Sheriff became so [illegible] et of wags, who in their inter- [illegible] ad set about practising mimicry, [illegible] h other in repeating it, and succeed- [illegible] producing various pleasant imitations of "first man in the country."

young gentleman (Mr. Nicholas Whyte) [illegible] d this talent to a very pleasant and useful ac- [illegible]. He acted as agent to Mr. O'Connel, in a [illegible] of which the chief officer, or Sheriff's De- [illegible] s he is called, was believed to be a partisan [illegible] Fitzgerald, and used to delay Mr. O'Con- [illegible] ies. A tumult would then ensue, and [illegible] y would raise his voice in a menacing [illegible] st the friends of Mr. O'Connel. The [illegible] ff himself had been accustomed to go [illegible] ance of the different booths and to [illegible] nce with his long-drawn and dismal [illegible] When the deputy was bearing it [illegible] nd, Mr. Whyte would sometimes [illegible] th, and standing at the outward [illegible] wd, just at the moment that the [illegible] out to commit some partisan of [illegible] Mr. O'C[illegible] the mimic would exclaim, in a death-bell voice, "Silence, Mr. Deputy, you are exceedingly disorderly—silence." The deputy being enveloped by the multitude, could not see the individual who thus addressed him, and believing it to be the Sheriff, sat down confounded at the admonition, while Mr. O'Connel's tally went rapidly on, and the disputed vote was allowed. These vagaries enlivened occupations which in their nature were sufficiently dull. But the Sheriff's booth afforded matter more deserving of note than his singularities. Charges of undue influence were occasionally brought forward, which exhibited the character of the election in its strongest colours. One incident I particularly remember. An attorney employed by Mr. Fitzgerald rushed in and exclaimed that a priest was terrifying the voters. This accusation produced a powerful effect. The counsel for Mr. O'Connel defied the attorney to make out his charge. The assessor very properly required that the priest should attend; and behold Father Murphy of Borofin! His solemn and spectral aspect struck every body. He advanced with fearlessness to the bar, behind which the Sheriff was seated, and inquired what the charge was which had been preferred against him, with a smile of ghastly derision. "You were looking at my voters," cries the Attorney. "But I said nothing," replied the priest, "and I suppose that I am to be permitted to look at my parishioners." "Not with such a face as that!" cried Mr. Dogherty, one of Mr. Fitzgerald's counsel. This produced a loud laugh; for, certainly, the countenance of Father Murphy was fraught with no ordinary terrors. "And this, then," exclaimed Mr. O'Connel's [illegible] charge you bring against the priests. Let us see if there be an Act of Parliament which prescribes that a Jesuit shall wear a mask." At this instant, one of the agents of Mr. O'Connel precipitated himself into the room, and cried out, "Mr. Sheriff, we have no fair play—Mr. Singleton is frightening his tenants—he caught hold of one of them just now, and threatened vengeance against him." This accusation came admirably apropos. "What!" exclaimed the advocate of Mr. O'Connel, "is this to be endured? Do we live in a free country, and under a constitution? Is a landlord to commit a battery with impunity, and is a priest to be indicted for his physiognomy, and to be found guilty of a look?" Thus a valuable set-off against Father Murphy's eye brows was obtained. After a long debate, the assessor decided that, if either a priest or a landlord actually interrupted the poll, they should be indiscriminately committed; but thought the priest a case only for admonition. Father Murphy was accordingly restored to his physiognomical functions. The matter had been scarcely disposed of, when a loud shout was heard from the multitude out-side the Court-house, which had gathered in thousands, and yet generally perserved a profound tranquillity. The large window in the Sheriff's booth gave an opportunity of observing whatever took place in the square below; and, attracted by the tremendous uproar, every body ran to see what was going no amongst the crowd. The tumult was produced by the arrival of some hundred freeholders from Kilrush, with their landlord, Mr. Vandeleur, at their head. He stood behind a carriage, and, with his hat off, was seen vehemently addressing the tenants who followed him. It was impossible to hear a word which he uttered; but his gesture was sufficiently significant: he stamped, and waved his hat, and shook his clenched hand. While he thus adjured them, the crowd through which they were passing, assailed them, with cries, "Vote for your country, boys! Vote for the old religion!—Three cheers for liberty!—Down with Vesey, and hurra for O'Connel!" These were the exclamations which rent the air, as they proceeded. They followed their landlord until they had reached a part of the square where Mr. O'Connel lodged, and before which a large platform had been erected, which communicated, with the window of his apartment, and to which he could advance whenever it was necessary to address the [illegible]ple. When Mr. Vandeleur's freeholders [illegible]tained this spot, Mr. O'Connel rushed forward on the platform, and lifted up his arm. A tremendous shout succeeded, and in an instant Mr. Vandeleur was deserted by his tenants. This platform exhibited some of the most remarkable scenes which were enacted in this strange drama of "The Clare Election." It was sustained by pillars of wood, and streched out several feet from the wall to which it was attached. Some twenty or thirty persons could stand upon it at the same time. A large quantity of green boughs were turned about it; and from the sort of bower which they formed, occasional orators addressed the people during the day. Mr. M'Dermot, a young gentleman from the county of Galway, of considerable fortune, and a great deal of talent as a speaker, used to harangue the multitude with great effect. Father Sheehan, a clergyman from Waterford, who had been mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the Beresfords, also displayed from this spot his eminent popular abilities. A Dr. Kenny, a Waterford surgeon, thinking that "the times were out of joint," came "to set them right." Father Maguire, Mr. Lawless, indeed the whole company of orators, performed on this theatre with indefatigable energy. Mirth and declamation, and anecdote and grotesque delineation, and mimicry, were all blended together for the public entertainment. One of the most amusing and attractive topics was drawn from the adherence of Father Coffey to Mr. Fitzgerald. His manners his habits, his dress, were all selected as material, for riducile and invective; and puns, not the less effective because they were obvious, were heaped upon his name. The scorn and detestation with which he was treated by the mob, clearly proved that a priest has no influence over them when he attempts to run counter to their political passions. He can hurry them on in the career into which their own feelings impel them, but he cannot turn them into another course. Many incidents occurred about this rostrum, which, if matter did not crowd too fast upon me, I should stop to detail. I have not room for a minute narration of all that was interesting at this election, which would occupy a volume, and must limit myself to one, but that a very striking circumstance. The generality of the orators were heard with loud and clamourous approbation, but, at a late hour one evening, and when it was growing rapidly dark, a priest came forward on the platform, who addressed the multitude in Irish. There was not a word uttered by the people. Ten thousand peasants were assembled before the speaker, and a profound stillness hung over the living, but almost breathless mass. For minutes they continued thus deeply attentive, and seemed to be struck with awe as he proceeded. Suddenly, I saw the whole multitude kneel down, in one concurrent genuflection. They were engaged in silent prayer, and when the priest arose (for he too had knelt down on the platform) they also stood up together from their orison. The movement was performed with the facility of a regimental evolution. I asked (being unacquainted with the language) what it was that had occasioned this extraordinary spectacle? and was informed that the orator had stated to the people that one of his own parishioners, who had voted for Mr. Fitzgerald, had just died; and he called upon the multitude to pray to God for the repose of his soul, and the forgiveness of the offence which he had committed in taking the Bribery Oath. Money it seems, had been his inducement to give his suffrage against Mr. O'Connel. Individuals, in reading this, will exclaim, perhaps, against these expedients for the production of effect upon the popular passions. Let me observe in parenthesis, that the fault of all this (if it is to be condemned) does not lie with the Association, with the priesthood, or with the people but with the law, which has by its system of anomalies and alienations, rendered the national mind susceptible of such impressions. But I proceed. Thus it was the day passed, and it was not until nearly nine o'clock that those who were actively engaged in the election went to dinner. There a new scene was opened. In a small room in a mean tavern, kept by a Mrs. Carmody, the whole body of leading patriots, counsellors, attorneys, and agents, with divers interloping partakers of election hospitality, were crammed and pried upon one another, while Mr. O'Connel sat at the head of the feast almost overcome with fatigue, but yet sustained by that vitality which success produces. Enormous masses of beef, pork, mutton, turkeys, tongues, and fowl were strewed upon the deal boards, at which the hungry masticators proceeded to their operations. For some time nothing was heard but the clatter of the utensils of eating, interrupted by an occasional hob-nobbing of "The Councellor," who, with his usual abstinence, confined himself to water. The cravings of the stomach having been satisfied, the more intellectual season of potations succeeded. A hundred tumblers of punch, with circular slices of lemon, diffused the essence of John Barleycorn in profuse and fragrant steams. Loud cries for hot water, spoons, materials were every where heard, and huge jugs were rapidly emptied and replenished by waiters, who would have required ubiquity to satisfy all the demands upon their attention. Toasts were then proposed and speeches pronounced, and the usual "hip, hip, hurra!" with unusual accompaniments of exultation, followed. The feats of the day were then narrated;—the blank looks of Ned Hickman, whose face had lost all its natural hilarity, and looked at the election like a full moon in a storm; the shroud-coloured physiognomy of Mr. Sampson; and the tears of Sir Edward O'Brien, were alternately the subjects of meriment Mr. Whyte was called upon for an imitation of the Sheriff, when used to ride upon an elephant at Calcutta. But in the midst of this conviviality which was heightened by the consciousness that there was no bill to be paid by gentlemen who were the guests of their country, and long before any inebriating effect was observable, a solemn and spectral figure, used to stride it, like the ghost of hamlet, and the same deep church-yard voice which had previously startled my ears raised its awful peal, while it exclaimed "The wolf, the wolf is on the walk. Shepherds of the people, what do you here? Is it meet that you should sit carousing and in joyance' while the freeholders remain unprovided, and temptation, in the shape of famine, is amongst them? I say. Arise from your cups—the wolf, the wolf is on the walk!"

## THE ATHENÆUM, 29TH OCT.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

### LIFE IN INDIA.

*Life in India; or the English at Calcutta.* 3 vols. 12mo. Colburn. London, 1828.

FROM some circumstances which we have lately observed, we begin to entertain, not a rash confidence, but a cheering conviction, that the race of fashionable novels is extinct. Many works which bear no resemblance to them in nature, may still, no doubt, continue to bear the name. Indeed, a publisher would be wrong at once to abandon a designation so dear to the watering-place public. That simple-hearted portion of the community read 'Waverly,' under the persuasion that it was a Minerva Press tale; and without such a persuations, it is scarcely probable that they would have tolerated so elaborate a composition. A pious fraud of the like nature may be necessary now; for though the helots of the circulating librarians are not likely to rebel, merely because there is a change of dynasty, it is just as well not to announce the news to them too suddenly. Till some new race can be found to occupy the vacant throne of nonsense, it is quite expedient that obedience should be secured by a superstitious use of the old title and insignia.

This season has produced two novels: 'The Anglo-Irish,' (which the wise newspapers have attributed to Mr. Banim, and which they might with as much reason have attributed to Sir Walter Scott,) and 'The English in India.' Both these novels, we believe, are classed in the advertisements under the head of 'fashionable novels.' But without any acquaintance with the author or authoress of either of them, we do on their behalf disclaim the imputation. They are both of them honest, respectable publications, not indebted for any portion of their interest to titles or Turkey carpets, and conveying valuable information respecting two of the most important nations in the world We have already done justice to the merit of the first of these novels: we will now give an account of the other.

'The English in India,' wa are sure, is the work of a lady, though there are many descriptions, and powerful descriptions, of battles at sea and land, and even accounts of military manœuvres, of which no female could have personal knowledge. But there is a cleverness and a feebleness in the observations, an accurate discrimination of the most minute peculiarities of manners, and an inaptitude for sketching character, considerable skill in describing incidents, and no skill at all in concentrating them into a plot,—which could never meet in any writer except a female one. The chief interest of the book is in the description of Indian scenes and society; and we will not, therefore, attempt an analysis of the plot; but we will give our readers some general information respecting the *dramatis personæ*.

The novel opens with the departure of the ship *Cumberland* for Calcutta. This vesse contained a goodly cargo of fair passengers, the inventory of whom is as follows: Miss Percy, a tall, elegant girl, with large dark eyes, long silken eyelashes, and excellent principles; her sister, Elizabeth Percy, also a fair good girl, but with a more subdued expression of face than the before-mentioned Miss Charlotte Percy; Miss Hume, a Scotch young lady, but that, and a little more stiffness in her walk than we exactly approve, are her only faults; Miss Panton, one of the liveliest and prettiest of the set, but, we are concerned to add, a desperate flirt, and no small vixen [illegible] two Misses Owen—Isabella and Caroline—very fashionable, and particularly uninteresting. All these young ladies, the object of whose visit to Hindoostan is not very distinctly pointed out, though something is said about relatives and though possibly a faint notion may be gleaned from the subsequent history—are under the conduct of Colonel Howard, who is uncle to the Misses Percy, and a very pleasant, gentlemanlike, honourable man. It would have been a dull time for some of our fair friends if they had been quite alone in the vessel; but, fortunately, there were, besides the Captain, who, as usual in novels, is not a man but a sailor simply—Captain Bently, a very sentimental person, who, long before the vessel had doubled the Cape, was a deep, but not hopeless, lover of Miss Elizabeth Percy; Lieut. West, who became the slave of Miss Panton, and whom that imperious young lady compelled to do her biddings, even to the intolerable extent of sacrificing an exceedingly promising pair of mustachios; and lastly, an American physician, whom that same Miss Panton amused herself with tormenting as much as the unfortunate Lieutenant, though probably with less evil intention. The vessel spent about a fortnight at the Cape, and here we have some exceedingly pretty descriptions of scenery; and here also our friends meet with a Calcutta barrister, of the name of Fortescue, who is of considerable importance in the sequel. We are now, our readers must understand, somewhere in the year 1812, consequently two years before the year 1814,—consequently at war. Accordingly, the good ship *Cumberland*, shortly after making Ceylon, comes into contest with three French frigates, and is captured. By an order of the French Captain, at first considered an act of wanton cruelty, but the reason of which was afterwards apparent, the female passengers were taken on board the French Vessel, and the gentlemen forced to remain in the *Cumberland* on parole. Soon after this distressing arrangement was concluded, an English frigate hove in sight. An engagement ensues;—the *Cumberland* is recaptured. Night comes on. The French frigate makes sail, and, after a short pursuit, escapes, our poor fair friends being on board, without a single ally or acquaintance. But their calamities were but begun. *A tremendous hurricane,—which is so well described that we would quote it, if we were not anxious to push forwards to Calcutta,*—rises, and the vessel, during the whole night, is on the point of sinking. The two Misses Owen and Miss Panton scream most wofully, and not without reason, but those three excellent young ladies Charlotte and Elizabeth Percy and Flora Hume, enact the parts of three angels, or rather, which was more out of character, of three stout-hearted sea-women. Though they were not able to effect much in the way of clearing the vessel of water, we are inclined to believe that it was mainly owing to their presence in the vessel that the storm abated the next morning. We wish we could say that their misfortunes were even now at an end; but, besides their beautiful tresses being drenched with the storm, a circumstance which, though it gave an interesting appearance to their pale faces, was, nevertheless, unpleasing, they were likewise nearly starved. At length, however, the vessel arrived at Port Louis; but even then the barbarous Captain would not allow them to go on shore till a cartel, with an exchange of prisoners, arrived from Madras. Six long weeks did our poor friends stay on board the anchored vessel: they were then, thanks to Colonel Howard's providence, furnished with all things needful; and in due time, with some accession of sea-experience, arrived at Calcutta.

The adventures of these young ladies form the subject of the remainder of the work. We will not go into particulars; for, if we have succeeded in interesting our readers respecting our heroines, they will ascertain their fate from the original source of intelligence; and, if not, our narrative would be of no worth. We will simply, therefore, remark, that their history is very various. The Misses Owen accomplish the great end of their existence; and we hear no more of them. Elizabeth Percy maintains her constancy to Bently through many trials, and is at last rewarded for it. Flora Hume marries a Major Melville; but bitter sorrows remingled in her cup, which are the means of calling out and showing forth the depth and purity of her character. Miss Panton jilts West, and marries an old Indian Judge; and the rest of her life is a tale of folly and wretchedness. The course of Charlotte Percy's true love runs less smoothly than that of any of her companions; and we are consequently more interested in her. She becomes devotedly attached to Fortescue, an accomplished and high-minded man, who, after exhibiting great interest in her, seems to shrink from her society; a deep mystery hangs over their fate; and Charlotte Percy has an opportunity of displaying a warmth and earnestness of character, and a meek spirit of self-denial, which in our judgment, so far exceeds in interest the vulgar heroism of ordinary novel-girls that, when her fortunes at last terminated in brightness, we could not help feeling unusual sorrow at the reflection, that the time must come when she would have to nurse little children and keep accounts.

And here it is our duty, no less than our pleasure, to inform our readers, that, if, in the course of this hasty analysis of "Life in India," we have not made it appear that it is the wish of the authoress to inculcate the highest, purest, and most [illegible]ality, it is our fault, and not hers. The principles which pervade her book are as rare as they are excellent, and (the constant accompaniment of good principles) her work displays considerable *courage*. Unlike some other 'Percys' we have read of, who study all the indications of attachment in the other sex, calculate to a nicety the chances in their favour, and, if they nearly amount to certainty, straitway fall in love; if not, continue working muslin-caps and copying geraniums just as before;—our authoress's heroines follow the impulses of their gentle, honest hearts; but, when it is right to curb their dearest inclinations, or to sacrifice their longest cherished hopes, display a genuine heroism and devotedness, as different from the prudence of Miss Edgeworth's ladies as the principles from which they spring are different—as different, in short, as the principles of christianity are from those of Archdeacon Paley.

The parts of the book which describe Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Ponsonby, the respective guardians of the Percys and Miss Panton, indicate uncommon cleverness. We have said, that our author does not excel in sketching characters; but there are kinds of no-characters which it requires, not perhaps genius, but exquisite discrimination and delicacy of observation to paint, and in which she succeeds admirably. We said *kinds* of no-character; for in her delineation of these two ladies our authoress has, with great subtlety, proved, that they are often lines of distinction even between persons who, at first sight, appear to have no marked feature. Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Ponsonby are both negatives, both selfish and both inane; but the selfishness and inanity of the first are passive, and of the second, active. Both aspire to be stars in the world of fashion; but the one is a quiet, easy, cold and somewhat gentle, fashionist; the other is obtrusive and hard-working. The effect of these two no-characters upon their respective husbands is also very cleverly described. Mr. Russell is an amiable, well-disposed, docile man, a fond husband, whose mind and heart have evidenily become inactive merely from want of exercise. Mr. Ponsonby, on the contrary, is a good-tempered man also, but one who, driven from his wife's society, has betaken himself to low company, and become a horse jockey. We mention these particulars, because it is in little traits of character, much more than in broader and bolder delineations, that our author excels; and, as one of the talents in which she is deficient is the power of exhibiting her talents to advantage, we are anxious to bring her latent merits forth.

We will now extract one or two interesting

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Oriental descriptions. The following is the description of a party at the Rajah Rage Chundre's to which Mr. Russell and his wife were invited, and the purpose of which was to celebrate the nuptials of the Rajah's son:

'On the appointed evening Mrs. Russell found she had a large party to accompany her, of which number were Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, and Mr. Marriot, with his volatile little bride. A legion of musalgies were in readiness to attend them; and, when the carriages were drawn up, and their lamps replenished with wax lights, the whole party proceeded one after another through narrow streets and lanes, making a hundred turnings and windings, into the centre of native Calcutta. As every city on the face of the earth has some labyrinth at its core, even the "city of Palaces" is not without lanes, alleys, and ditches, black as Styx, in which that disgusting animal the bandy coot (an immense rat) fatteus and grows to the size of a young cat.

'For a quarter of a mile before they approached the scene of action, they were guided in the right path by a splendid line of illuminations, behind a breast-work of fantastical coloured papers conducting them to the door. They were almost forced along by the great concourse of European and native vehicles, all crowding the same way. Pedestrians and equestrians, some ambling upon white horses, with tails and manes dyed red, and string of rupees jingling round their necks Young Mussulmen were conspicuous in pink satin trowsers, sky-blue waistcoats, fastened on the left side with gold filagree buttons; scarlet robes, bound round the waist by a shawl, whose end hung down to display its embroidery; richly wrought turbans, placed, to grace the head, considerably on one side, giving to view the coal-black, cropped, well-brushed hair of the wearer, brought to meet their carefully kept whiskers and mustachios. They were mounted on unbroken, unmanageable animals curveting to the annoyance of every creature in their zig-zag route and to the pride of the riders, who, perched aloft, (in the high pointed Hindoostanee saddles, their feet thrust out in immense stirrup,) kept their seats in disdain, and showed their equestrian skill; threading their way, sometimes head, and sometimes tail, foremost; while the coachmen in passing did not spare a lash upon the refractory steeds, nor the sices a hearty malidiction on their riders. The groaning or rather grunting palanquin-bearers, as they ran under their load, the shouts of Chubadarrs, (preservers of silence,) which they enforced by making as much noise as they could, and by a liberal use of their rattans to right and left, served to fill up the scene.

'An immense crowd was collected to witness the out-door amusement provided for them. The court had been transformed into a fortification resounding to the clang of musical instruments. Pasteboard castles and bartizans, were manned with puppets as large as life, who fought and danced for their amusement. The respect which natives have in general for Europeans, admitted all of that complexion within doors; and, as a means of continuing "the Empire founded upon opinion," it would be wise if that hospitality was only extended to those who receive invitations, and the friends they bring with them.

'The mansions of natives of rank or fortune are in general large quadrangular buildings surrounding a spacious paved court; which on public nights is carpeted, lighted, and roofed, in a very elegant manner, suitable to the steadiness of the climate and fineness of the night. A large net interwoven with artificial flowers is stretched over the inclosure; through its interstices the stars show their "green sparkling eyes," or the moon is seen to walk in beauty through the dark blue depths. Rajah Rage Chunder's house was, however, built upon a different plan. His extensive suit of public rooms were all roofed in, and separated from each other by rows of pillars, which presented an almost interminable perspective.

'On entering, our party stood for a few minutes gazing with astonishment upon the scene which presented itself. It seemed as if the wand of a fairy had wrought the change, and that they were transported into one of her gold and silver palaces. Pillars, walls, roofs, all appeared of the same costly materials, studded with jewels, various and brilliant enough to vie with the rainbow. The whole was executed by such cunning workmen, that it was not till the eye was assisted by the finger, that it was possible to distinguish the glittering stone from substantial reality.

'"I fear," said Miss Panton, affecting to draw back timidly, "I fear to enter this enchanted palace, which is doubtless the residence of some stern and inexorable enchanter."

'"Aye," answered Montressor, "and the abode of many a captive damsel; but you, Miss Panton, can never fear chains, you only rivet them on others."

'To Miss Panton a compliment was always a compliment, and she smiled graciously, Mr. Marriot bid her observe, that the "horrid enchanter seemed transformed into a beneficient genius," who, in the form of the master of the house, advanced to the door to meet guests of their rank, and, according to Hindoo etiquette, handed Mrs. Russell to the principal seat, the rest of the company following. Chairs were placed for them at the top of the great centre-hall, upon an elevated platform near the bridegroom's throne, which was as sumptuous as gold and crimson velvet could make it. The platform ran all round the apartment, and was furnished with chairs for the European gentry, and velvet cushions for the Natives; without it, was a space for promenade, and within, an area richly covered with Persian carpets, upon which the musicians, singers, and dancers, exhibited their several talents. The whole house was lighted by wax-light in English chandeliers, shedding a flood of splendour over the brilliant scene.'—Vol. i. pp. 239—245.

*(To be Concluded.)*

## THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*The New Monthly* and *Blackwood* are not *more like each other*, than a fine gentleman in a bag wig and *chapeau bras*, is like a Highland Chief with his sporran, pistols, and dirk. We do not speak of their political sympathies, but of all and every thing about them. Considered as finished specimens of two schools of literature, it is fortunate for the public that these differences exist; and, perhaps, it is also fortunate that the Whiggery of the one, and the sound Toryism of the other, should communicate each its tinge to their contents; it varies and extends our enjoyment in the perusal of the two *Magazines*. We have given some extracts from *Blackwood* of a political nature; we give one below from the *New Monthly* for September, of a less important but more amusing character. The whole number indeed is literary. It contains but one review, and almost no poetry, unless we give that name to a long article in rhyme, by Lord Nugent, about some drunken rogues, whose hands were trapped in the mortar of a newly-plastered wall, and who perished in consequence by that strange species of punishment. The parties in the following extract had intended to visit Palmyra; they are purposely led from the road by their guides, to a Bedouin camp, where they are detained until their patience is exhausted, when the following scene ensues:—

Mersheb was accordingly summoned with his companion, and our conference opened with due ceremony. He sate down opposite to us with his usual hypocritical smile: the Governor's soldier was on his right, our interpreters on his left; the Sheikh and Mersheb's sheep-skin companion behind, and a cohort of his friends and relatives near. One of these only I can now remember, He was a young and sinewy figure, black, naked, and gaunt as a wolf; with a short stout nose, snub-looking lips, harsh curly hair, and turbulent glaring eye. He appeared to take a warm interest in the debate against us, and was I believe, one of the nearest of the hundred cousins of the Sheikh. When order could be obtained, which was even more difficult than in an Irish Court of Justice or a French Chamber of Deputies, and the rude clamours of our neighbour had been hushed by the Sheikh into a sort of undergrowl, the Court was opened in proper form, and the interrogatory commenced. Mersheb anticipated the queries, and with a canting and supplicating tone, and a *ubi lapsus quid feci* physiognomy, turned round to Nicole, and asked "What in the name of Allah, the Beys wanted?"

"Where are the camels?" replied the whole Court together—"where are the camels?"

"The camels!—why, the camels are resting themselves, as you are, and will be ready, if necessary, before you are; but with the permission of the Beys, we cannot proceed to Palmyra this evening."

"And why not?" interrogated the Court.

"The heat," replied the Mersheb.

"And what is the heat to us? We have delayed too long in this country—the summer is upon us—we cannot spare a day to rest."

"But the journey is dangerous; our way is environed with perils."

"How dangerous?—What perils? Are you not bound, by your agreement before the Mouzzelim, to protect us? Has not your Sheikh Douaki promised us protection? Did you not report his answer to our letter at Homs? All this should have been mentioned before, and we would have found other protectors, and better means to guard us against these dangers."

"We knew nothing of them, nothing more than yourselves."

"And when did you first hear of their existence?"

"This very morning, from the Sheikh."

"What have you heard which makes it dangerous to proceed?

Here [illegible] some whispering between Mersheb, the Sheikh, and the sheep-skin friend at last, on the question being repeated, he replied—

"We heard this morning that there were thirty camels abroad, double-mounted, between this and Tedmor."

"Well?" said the Court.

"Well! we cannot meet them as we are and as you are, that is all. You are not armed, nor are we armed. You must take an additional force," said the Mersheb.

"I am ready to go," said his friend in the sheep-skin, with great energy; but turning round to Nicole in a low whisper, "It is a great venture, and I had much rather turn back to Homs."

"Well—What force will be requisite?"

"As many as possible—as many as are willing to go."

"And then?"

"Then—you must pay them so much per head—fifty piastres at the least."

What, after the six hundred piastres we have paid the Chief for protection, to pay you over again a still larger sum for yours? Never! we will first denounce you to Douaki!"

"Well then, what will you give?"

"Nothing. We have no money; we have no arms; we have nothing. Examine us—we have left every thing at Homs."

"Yes—but you can leave one of your party as a hostage, and send us the money back."

Nicole was here appealed to by Mersheb, and declared himself willing, if necessary, to stay.

"Not by any means," we replied; "neither one of us, nor one of you. Do you think we regard your safety so lightly as to leave you amongst these traitors?"

This refusal produced a new scene of confusion. The interrogatory was for some minutes suspended by the Sheikh. He addressed himself to Mersheb with great vehemence; and the Governor's soldier, not much liking this den of lions, very timidly interfered.

When resumed, the conversation was scarcely more satisfactory; they could not be persuaded of the sincerity of our assertions. Accustomed to every act of duplicity amongst themselves, they tried every species of ingenuous cross-examination to elicit or extort from us the confession of concealed money.—They invited us to Bagdad; repeated their denunciations of eminent dangers; magnified the difficulties in which we were placed; alternately suggested to us Homs and Tedmor, and in an unguarded moment as they supposed, offered us large quantities of dates for purchase. These stratagems failing, they recurred to another expedient. An Arab suddenly entered the tent, and informed the Sheikh that the son of Douaki was to arrive towards evening. The Sheikh immediately seized the hint, and urged it as an additional and imperative motive for delay. We expostulated; we menaced, we entreated, we observed that our engagement in all its parts had been fully arranged, and on our parts most punctually fulfilled with the father, and did not require the intervention or sanction of the son. To this the Sheikh coolly replied that "we might think on these matters as we liked, but that we must and should see him, He was the son of their Chief, and it was a compliment due to the tribe." The evening in the mean time advanced; no Sheikh, and no young Douaki arrived; and the disappointment, we remarked, was borne with the utmost composure. We did not, however, in the least relax our exertions; the dialogue continued. The Stout, dark young savage, already noticed, stood constantly by our side; sometimes turning his fierce black eyes directly upon us, and then bursting out into broken and violent communications with the Sheikh. Mersheb sat beside him, with his legs squatted immediately under him, and both his lean hands supporting his bushy chin; his grey beard, and treacherous cat-like tranquility contrasted strongly with the thick-set hair and tumultuous explosions of the Arab. The soldier seemed suffering under every kind of bad anguries, and not less from the privation of his pipe; he eyed despondingly the last spark of his tobacco, as he shook it out, with a sigh of Allah! and remained sad and silent, except when Nicole now and then, by our wishes, goaded him into a reply. The Sheikh had altogether lost his urbanity and temper, and rolled out his invectives and threats, mingled up now and then with sneers and promises, in a manner which edified the entire tent. "Who are these strangers?" said a figure, and suddenly peeping over his soldier, whom we had not yet noticed—"we know them not."

"They are Inglis," replied the soldier, rousing from his sleep,

—"They are Beys," said Nicole and Mersheb.

"Inglis!—Beys!—and who are the Inglis?"

"A nation powerful and strong, from the North," replied the soldier, with somethiug like an affectation of importance, and wishing to impress on his auditors an adequate idea of the dignity of his charge.

"And yet we know them not," replied his questioner with a sneer.

"They are Franji," said a second.

"No," said a third, "They are Babylonians. They crossed our tribe last year by Bagdad, and refused or neglected to pay us tribute. By Allah! they owe it to us still!"

The conversation for a moment paused—the hint was ominous; we were apprehensive of the commentary: the eyes of all were fixed upon us—we remained silent.

"What" says another voice, "do they do here, or indeed at Tadmor?"

"They come," says Nicole, "to see the Country."

"No, no, they come for treasure; for treasure deep hidden in the earth, and there is much of it at Tedmor. Do you think we do not know these things? This very morning we saw them looking for it here—even here round our tents. "One of them," pointing to our party, "had a magical instrument to his eye, by which he was enabled to look downwards into the very entrails of the earth. You may be learned, and you may be cunning, but you must not think to deceive us in this manner.

## THE BOND-STREET PICTURE DEALER.

Richard Abrahams, the picture-dealer, lately residing in Bond-street, established himself there in the course of last year. He took premises which he fitted up most elegantly, and the fashionable world were invited to inspect a splendid collection of paintings. A few months back Abrahams thought proper to take these with his family and himself to America. The paintings were packed up in 23 cases, forwarded to Liverpool, whence they were shipped for New York, where in due time they all arried safe and sound. When he creditors of Abrahams found that he had acted thus, they considered it dishonest, and got him made a bankrupt, and proper measures were taken for arresting him in America. They ascertained in the course of their inquiries that he was accompanied by a man of the name of Wilmot, late of Derby, who took his passage in the *Great Britain*, in which they sailed, by the name of Ward. Just after their arrival, it happened that the American bailiffs were looking for a gentleman of the name of Ryan, and, from the description given of his person, they thought they had found him, when they met Wilmot at a Restaurateur's, and arrested him accordingly. He was highly indignant at this—threatened to punish the outrage with all the vengeance of the law, and declared his true name to be Ward. The officers had been informed that Abrahams had a companion of that name in the *Great Britain*; and, as the phrase runs, "begun to smell a rat." Wilmot, complaining in bitter terms of the rascally conduct of the bailiffs, called upon his friend, who was present, to bail him, which he readily consented to do. "But pray," said the officer, "who are you?—"My name," replies the picture dealer, "is Richard Abrahams."—"And where do you live?"—"I am come to live here."—"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Abrahams," was the answer. "I was desirous of meeting you, as I have a writ against you;" and so saying, arrested Richard Abrahams. After this, Abrahams was offered, in the name of creditors, first 500*l.* and then 1,000*l.* with his liberty, if he chose to give up the property he had taken with him. He refused to do so, but steps were taking to wrest it from his grasp; and when the last accounts [illegible] he was in prison, rather dumpish, [illegible] chance which remained [illegible] as he had, in the [illegible] his *honest* speculation.

## MISCELL[illegible]

Our attention has lately [illegible] proceedings of the London [illegible] body now professes to give [illegible] gy, and to encourage the Ep[illegible] Church of these realms, by [illegible] a Professor to lecture in its [illegible] Chapel to receive its members [illegible] kind and liberal! If we recollect, [illegible] Mackintosh introduced into this society, [illegible] an eloquent eulogium, some subscribers, [illegible] barbarous names we forget, but they [illegible] the liberal citizens of Bombay, and Ge[illegible] Pray, is there a lecture established in [illegible] of Juggernath? Are the *liberal* opinions [illegible] poor Hindoos to be stamped with repr[illegible] as too lax, in the article of burning [illegible] and casting their children into the [illegible] and mutilating their own limbs und[illegible] of their Ideal God? But, to return [illegible] tures, the chapel, and the ray of [illegible] ming on the Church of England.

The Jews, in the days of Ezdr[illegible] when they beheld the inferiority [illegible] temple; yet Providence had sa[illegible] rection, under the warrant, and [illegible] permission, of an unbelieving taskmaster. That the countenance shown to a religious education at the London University may be suggested by motives of interest, and as the means of keeping it on decent terms with the feelings of the people, is very probable; and let us hope that Providence, which often works its own will through the selfish passions of individuals, may now use this body for salutary ends. But we must be on our guard against these persons, and not mistake prosessions for realities. There may be something insidious in this attempt.—Is it to be Socinianism?—the philosophical religion of the majority of the founders, which is to be taught? If, indeed, that insolent and coarse belief can be called any thing more than a *vaccination* of religion, which, by introducing a slighter kind into the system, would gradually prepare for its entire extinction. Let us not be mistaken; we have always approved of the education of the people; but the attempt to disjoin religious education and secular knowledge must ever be regarded with abhorrence by every person, who regards religious belief as the basis of every useful and moral character.

Among the numerous publications of the present day, there is none more amusing, and at the same time abounding with information respecting arts and artists of the last and present century, than Mr. Smith's "Biography of Nollekins and his Times;" the book may be opened at any page for an anecdote, as an instance, speaking of Roubiliac, the sculptor, is the following:—"The statue of Shakspeare now in the hall of the British Museum, was executed by Roubiliac for Mr. Garrack, who placed it in a temple erected for that purpose in his garden at Hampton, where it was to remain during the life of his widow, and at her death was to become the property of the British Museum, as may be seen by his will, dated the 24th of September, 1778. Mr. Garrick agreed to give Roubiliac three hundred guineas for it, and the artist was to make use of the best marble he could afford for the money; unfortunately, however, the block turned out full of veins, which rendered the statue so hideous to Garrick, that he declared he could not put it up, as persons might ask—"What! was Shakspeare marked with mulberries?' Roubiliac assured Mr. Garrick that it was the best marble he could use for the price of the figure; but that in order to make it agreeable to him, he would cut off the head, and replace it with another carved from a fine clear piece of marble, which he did to the great pleasure of his employer. It is truly remarkable, that the first figure carved by this sculptor in England was that of Handel, and that the last work on which he was engaged was a monument to the memory of the same composer.

The story of "Zillah" must be considered as one of the most remarkable productions of the present day. Its peculiar character consists no only in the mystery of the plot, and in the intimate acquantance shewn by the author with the manners of the ancient Hebrews and Romans, but in the felicitous introduction of historical characters, such has Herod, King of the Jews; Cleopatra, the Egyptian Queen; Mark Antony, the Roman Triumvir; the Poets, Virgil and Horace, &c. &c.

A young fellow who was lately examined a witness in a cause for defamation, was a little circumlocutory in giving his evidence. The Judge desired him to adhere to the *exact words* he had heard the defendant speak;—"he said, my Lord *you are a cuckold*." "Stop," said his Lordship, "*look to the Jury*."